The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XIX. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1908. NO. 49

LOCAL NEWS.

Chickens wanted by Huston at 11c lb.

For fine box stationery, go to the ITEM office.

P. O. S. of A. district convention at Huntingdon next Saturday.

$5.00 buys $7.50 suits at Huston's Clean up sale.

Attend Huston's Clean up sale Feb. 12 to Feb. 29.

You can save 2c a yard on muslin at Huston's Clean up sale.

Granulated sugar 5c lb; 4lb lima beans 25c at Huston's Clean up sale.

You can save money by buying your goods at Huston's Clean up sale.

For best hard and soft coal, go to Gilbert's coal yard. Prices alwayslowest.

$12.00 overcoats for $8.00 and $10.00 overcoats for $7.00 at Huston's Clean up sale.

5 gal. oil 55c, white fish 50c a pail, 9 cakes star soap 25c at Huston's Clean up sale.

Big reduction on shoes, rubber goods, underwear and ladies skirts at Huston's Clean up sale.

WANTED—Boarders, at reduced rates; all conveniences. Hotel Clairndon, C. C. Wright, proprietor.

Five prisoners coming from the eastern part of the state were received at the Huntingdon reformatory last week.

Next Saturday will be Washington's birthday. The event will be celebrated by special exercise in the public schools of the county on Friday afternoon.

The dwelling house on the Newton Hamilton campmeeting grounds, which for a number of years has been occupied the year round, was burned to the ground Friday night with all its contents.

Services will be held in the Presbyterian church next Sabbath as follows: Sabbath School 9.30 a. m., Christian Endeavor 6.15 and preaching at 7.00 p. m. Midweek prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

A warm wave struck these parts Friday and Saturday, melting the snow and causing the streams to become swollen. The rising waters loosened the ice and it passed off the Juniata river at this place Saturday afternoon.

Rev. J. H. Ake commenced a revival meeting in the Mill Creek M. E. church last Sunday evening. The meeting was to have been started two weeks ago but owing to the illness of the pastors' mother, he was obliged to postpone until the later date.

Hartslog Lodge, No. , I. O. O. F. of Alexandria, celebrated the thirty-fifth anniversary of its institution last Thursday evening. About seventy-five members with their wives and sweethearts participated in the festivities, A banquet was served by the young lady friends of the members.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will serve a baked bean supper in the basement of the house occupied by Messrs. White and Stubbs on Main street February 22nd—Washington's birthday. Supper 15 and 20c. Ice cream extra. Also a booth with fancy and useful articles or sale. Supper at 4 o'clock.

The county bridge at Jack's Narrows, near this place, is needing repair badly. One plank six feet long and a foot wide is gone leaving a hole in its place. Several other planks are worn out. The commissioners or supervisors should give this immediate attention.—Mt. Union Republican.

Mrs. Norman McClain was found dead on the floor of her home at Robertsdale Monday morning. Death was due to heart failure. Deceased, whose maiden name was Miss Lillian Strunk, was aged 26 years. She is survived by her husband and one child; also by her father and a sister who reside in Philadelphia.

Burglars entered the apartments of Dr. C. H. Boper, dentist, in the Brumbaugh building, Huntingdon, Tuesday night of last week and stole $15 from the pocket of the doctor's trousers before they were frightened away. Entrance was gained through a window opening to the general hall of the building from the bathroom. There is no clue to the guilty parties.

Some time ago the front brakeman was taken off the passenger crews on the Pittsburgh division and the experiment seemed to work so well that last Sunday a similar order went into effect on the middle and eastern division. Twenty-seven crews are effected by the change on the middle division. Fourteen regular men are put back to extras and a number of extras are furloughed.

An unusual amount of sickness prevails among our people at the present time. Those who are in a serious condition are John McMullen, John Crone, G. B. M. Potts, Patrick Duffy, Mrs. G. W. McCarl and Miss Louie McCarl.

Prof. W. M Benson, a native of Trough Creek, who a number of years ago was a prominent teacher in the public schools of this county and is now a resident of Pittsburg, will shortly take possession of the homestead farm in Trough Creek valley, he having come into possession of this property at the death of his parents some time ago.

Next Wednesday evening the congregation of the Mapleton M. E church will vote on the election of lay delegates to the lay conference to be held at York next month. The election will be held from 6 to 7.15 o'clock, p. m. All members of the church over twenty-one years of age are entitled to vote and it is hoped all will exercise the privilege.

Frank Wallet, our west end merchant, met with a painful accident last Friday evening while attending to the wants of a customer. He was obliged to step on the edge of the counter to get some goods from a top shelf. He fell striking on a projection of the counter and being a heavy weight was pretty badly knocked out of plumb, and has had to remain at home several days in consequence of that come down.

County Treasurer G. N. Spyker, who has been critically ill since the holidays, is still in a serious condition. It is feared that tubercular trouble had developed and last week some of his sputem was sent to the University of Pennsylvania for analysis. A report was received from this last Saturday which relieved the minds of his friends on this point, as it stated their were no indications present of tubercular germs.

The Juniata White Sand Company has had a tower built on its pumping station at the river, in which is ipstalled a hoist for raising the electric motor during the high waters which prevail during the spring freshets. Several times this pumping station has been submerged, each time causing considerable labor and expense in repairing the motor. This late contrivance has been designed to eliminate the trouble which heretofore has been very annoying.

William Reed, the Huntingdon dry goods merchant, was taken suddenly ill in his store last Saturday morning and for a while serious results were feared. His ailment was pronounced vertigo and was accompanied with nausea. He was removed to his home and his condition is steadily improving. Mr. Reed is an important figure in the business and religious interests of this section of the state and many friends hope for his speedy restoration to health.

A. T. Coder took a party of young folks out sledding last Wednesday night, going up Smith valley as far as Jesse Pheasant,s. This hospitable home was given over to the young people who spent a pleasant evening by the country fireside. The following persons were in the party: Misses Tillie Neice, Cora Coder, Ethel Wood, Mary Hooper. Mattie Brininger, Thressa Greenland, Nora Bailey, Messrs. William Hooper, Ernest Hooper, William Buchanan, Clinton Dell, Elba I. Coder.

Frank Batchelor, a middle division fireman going east on engine No. 2864, Friday, met with a painful accident near Mapleton. While his engine was scooping water at the Jackstown water trough, just east of Mapleton in some manner the scoop came in contact with some obstacle in the trough, which threw Batchlor back into the tender of the engine, severly spraining the right ankle. He went to Tyrone on way passenger, where Dr. Musser attended him, after which he was taken to his home there; he will nurse a very sore ankle for a few weeks.

Dr. Isaac Guss, a well known dentist, and who has for years been a prominent and most highly esteemed resident of Philipsburg, died at noon on Friday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. E. Wallace In Allegheny, where he had been visiting for a little over two weeks. He had been in poor health for several years, suffering from a complitation of ailments, Deceased was born in Perry county and was aged 71 years, 9 months and 25 days. He is survived by his wife, one son and three daughters. Dr. Guss was formerly a resident of this county and had many friends in and about Cassville.

PERSONAL NOTES.

—Michael Crane, of Vineyard, was in town Sunday.

—Dr. E. H. Green, of Mill Creek, was a visitor in town to-day.

—Mrs. Olive Hall and daughter were Sunday callers at the Clairndon.

—Miss Cora Shoop spent several days with friends in Altoona last week.

—Bruce Yocum and William McCorkle were visitors at Lewistown Wednesday.

—Monta McCarl, of Enola Pa , is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George McCarl.

—Mrs. George F. Godard, of Huntingdon, was the guest of Miss Laura Gillam Sunday.

—Jesse E. Brumbaugh is confined to his home on Railroad street with an attack of quinsy.

—Frank Sidler and Miss Edna Dell, of Altoona, visited friends in Mapleton over Sunday.

—James B. Montgomery, of Altoona, spent a couple days with friends in town last week.

—Carrie, the 4-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Rheam, of Hare's valley, is ill with grip.

—M. W. Isenberg, one of Huntingdon's prominent business men, spent Saturday afternoon in Mapleton.

—Robert and Loy McCarl, of Altoona, were at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. McCarl, Sunday.

—Henry Stever, of Huntingdon, and R. P. Smith, of Cass township, were callers at this office Monday.

—Mrs. Mary Plummer, of Tyrone, was the guest of Mrs. M. L. Rex Tuesday last and called on other friends in town.

—James Cassidy, wife and two daughters, of Altoona, were Sunday visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Rex.

—Mrs. Warren Ingram, of Franklinville, was the guest of Mrs. Barbara Spangler a couple days during last week.

—Mrs. J. E. Bordell, of Allensville, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. H. Swope, on Sunday evening and Monday

—George Hughes and Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Ingram, of Juniata, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Fields over Sunday.

—Mrs. John M. Miller was confined to her home last week with grip. At this writing her condition is somewhat improved.

—Mrs. J. G. Hicks and daughter, Miss Margaret, are spending a couple days at Granville with her son, John S. Hicks and family.

—John M. White had his right ankle badly sprained Monday afternoon while working about the dryer at the Juniata Sand works.

—Emery Long and family and Mrs. Frank Abbott, of Mount Union, were guests of Howard Barkley's family Sunday afternoon.

—Mrs. Howard Bratton, of Harrisburg, and her sister Mrs. Martha Dunn, of South Lorain, Ohio, called on friends in town last Friday.

—Fred Barkley, who is employed at railroading in the vicinity of Pittsburg is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Barkley, near town.

—Rev. Samuel McClain, of Cassville, spent Monday afternoon in Mapleton and preached the same evening in Beech Run chapel in Hare's Valley.

—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sterrett, of Pittsburgh, were guests of G. W. Yocum and wife Sunday last at the Clairndon. They were enroute to their home from an eastern trip.

—Elburn C. Throwl, of New York City, spent a couple days last week with his uncle, Benj. O'Connor and aunts, the Misses Emeline and Georgianna Thayer, leaving for his Gotham home Saturday morning.

—L. M. Dell, of the mercantile firm of Wright & Dell, fell on the slippery side walk while on his way to the store Friday morning and so badly injured one of his ankles that he has since been confined to his home.

—Harry C. Kieferle, whose home is in Mount Union, but who for the past six months has been employed at the art preservative in New York City, spent Monday afternoon in Mapleton and paid his respects to the Item force, all of whom were glad to greet him.

—H. H. Lamberson, of Newberg, spent Monday and yesterday with his mother Mrs. Ann Lamberson, in Mapleton. Mr. Lamberson is a carpenter and has been employed at his trade the greater part of the winter in Huntingdon. He is a fine mechanic.

Weather Conditions Interfered.

A party of ladies engaged A. T. Coder to take them out sledding last Thursday evening and it was their intention to go to the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Boring in Trough Creek valley. All preliminaries had been perfected and a goodly number had decided to join the party, but as the hour drew near for the leave taking, rain began falling and weather conditions were not at all favorable for an ideal outing. The ladies having been disappointed on a former occasion by the sledding suddenly becoming too poor for a pleasant trip, were loathe to abandon the idea this time and decided to go out to Mrs. Coder's and spend the evening. Eleven in number braved the elements and although it had been devised that the sterner sex should not be represented in the party Mr. Hicks was allowed a seat among them and a dozen hearts beat as one as they glided out into the country to the Coder home.

The change of programme came as a surprise to Mrs. Coder, who was in waiting to accompany the party over Sideling Hill, but she became their hostess and royally entertained them during the several hours that were spent at her home. The ladies from town were Mrs. Frank O'Connor, Mrs, J. G. Hicks, Mrs. M. L. Rex, Mrs. John M. White, Mrs. Landis E. Himes, Mrs. S. B. Neice, Mrs. J. W. Stombaugh, Mrs. George W. Wright, Mrs. Bruce Yocum, Mrs. Jacob H. Miller and Mrs. W. H. Spangler.

One Italian Shoots Another.

A fracas among some Italians who are quartered in W. H. Wharton's house on Callowhill street caused some little excitement last Friday evening. One of the number, who conducts the boarding house became enraged at another over a small sum of money which he claimed was due him and in his anger threw the boarder out of the house. The ejected man turned and with a revolver fired five shots through the door, two of the shots taking effect in the person of a third party who was in the house. The bullets were removed by Dr. Simpson and the injured man is getting about apparently none the worse of his experience. Officer Conrad, of Huntingdon, came down the same night, arrested the man who did the shooting and took him to the county jail.

Borough Election.

The borough election was held in the lock-up yesterday and passed off with but little interest being shown by the voters. Forty-nine votes were polled and these officers were elected: R. N. McCarl, judge of election; C. C. Foster and T. M. Wood, inspectors; L. L. Parker, justice of the peace; A. M. Parker and J. E. Corbin, school directors; John M. White, constable; J. A. Toomey, tax collector Ed. Foster and Melvin Miller, auditors; James H. Hooper, Samuel Roffley and E. E. Bell, councilmen.

Prompt Payers.

The following subscriptions have been received at this office:

Mrs. Mary Lynn	Jan. 22, '09
Benj. Barkley	Jan. 1, '07
Miss Annie Starr	Jan. 1, '08
Miss Jennie Toomey	July 24, 05
John S. Henderson	Feb. 10, '08
John McMullen	Feb. 2, '08
Mrs. Amanda Dell	Feb. 1, '09
Mrs. P. L. Stever	Feb. 25, '09
W. H. Simpson	Jan. 12, '08
J. G. Dell	Aug. 18, '08
J. G. Corbin	April 1, '09
Clarence Querry	Feb. 24,' 08
Harry A. Green	Feb. 18, '08
O. M. Dell	Feb. 10, '08
A. R. Foster	Dec. 5, '07
D. B. Miller	Jan. 1, '08
O. C. Chilcote	Feb. 5, '09

Charles Meintel, of Altoona, a brakeman on the middle division fell from his train at Huntingdon last Saturday morning. At the time of the accident he was firing and had thrown a shovelful of coal into the fire box. The flames blinded him and in stepping back he stepped off the engine and fell along the station fence, sustaining serious injuries. Both ankles and his right arm were sprained. He was taken to the Altoona hospital for treatment.

College of Music.

$37 pays six weeks' tuition on any instrument, singing and board at the old established College of Music, Freeburg, Pa. Young people well cared for. Term begins May 4. June 15 and July 27. For catalog address HENRY B. MOYER.

John Rummel

John Rummel died at his home at Mount Union, Thursday, February 13, 1908, at about one o'clock p. m. He was aged about 74 years. One week previous he had a paralytic stroke and had been unconscious for several days. His condition seemed to improve and his friends were hoping for his recovery. Last Thursday morning he became worse and it is supposed he sustained a second stroke.

Mr. Rummel had been a resident of Mount Union for nearly half a century and was a good citizen and an upright man. He was a miller by trade. He had filled many positions in Mount Union and in every capacity did his duty. He was scrupulously honest and his word was as good as a bond. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and lived a consistent christian life. His wife died several years ago after which his son David moved from Washington, D. C. to Mount Union in order to provide a home for his father. He is survived by three sons and one daughter. They are W. David, of Mount Union; Hinkle and Jay, employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad company respectively at Harrisburg and Philadelphia and Mrs. Isaac Bassett, of Waynesboro.

The remains were interred last Sunday afternoon at Mount Union, services being conducted by his pastor, Rev. H. M. Campbell.

Interesting Revival Meeting.

The protracted meeting that commenced in the Orbisonia M. E. church on New Years evening has resulted in doing good work. So far there have been thirty penitents at the altar and twenty conversions. Ten seekers are still at the altar of prayer. On Sunday fifteen people were received into the church. The pastor Rev. J. C. Collins, is a zealous worker in God's vineyard. It has been one of the best revivals held here for a long time. May the good work continue on, is the prayer of God's people, in fact until the whole community is converted and received into some branch of the christian church.—Dispatch.

Half Fare For Clergymen.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will renew the half-fare tickets to clergymen on March 1. The matter was held up by the court pending the court decision on the 2-cent-a-mile rate bill passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature. It was urged that if this law was sustained the privilege before granted to clergymen might be rescinded, as the company could not operate its passenger trains in that State profitably under the law. Therefore, full fare would have to be demanded of all patrons. The courts have recently decided the law unconstitutional, and the railroad will renew the ministerial favor.

Gutchall—Taylor.

A very pretty wedding took place at Eagle Foundry, February 12, it being the occasion of the marriage of Miss Nora Taylor, daughter of James Taylor, to Silas Gutchall, both of Eagle Foundry. The marriage took place at the home of the bride in the presence of a number of friends and relatives. The ceremony was performed by I. J. Reeser. A bountiful repast was served. At 10 o'clock the serenaders played their part well. The bride and groom are prominent and popular young people. Mr. Gutchall being at present engaged in teaching at Eagle Foundry.

Corcelius—Green.

Mr. George E. Corcelius, teller for the Grange Trust Company at Huntingdon, and Miss Georgia B. Green, daughter of Mrs. Robert Green, of near Petersburg, were married at the Leister House, Huntingdon, February 12, 1908, by Rev R. H. Stine. They will reside in Huntingdon.

At times when you don't feel just right when you have a bad stomach, take something right away that will assist digestion; not something that will stimulate for a time but something that will positively do the work that the stomach performs under ordinary and normal conditions something that will make the food digest. To do this you must take a natural digestant like Kodol For Dyspepsia. Kodol is a scientific preperation of vegetable acids with natural digestants and contains the same juices found in a healtyy stomach. Each dose will digest more than 3,000 grains of good food. It is sure to afford prompt relief; it digests what you eat and is pleasant to take. Sold by Wrigh & Dell.

Till freedom reigns, our hearty hands
Will fight like true Americans.
And follow Washington, my boys,
And follow Washington.
—From a Revolutionary War Song, in The Youth's Companion.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, THE FARMER.

Letters to Tobias Lear and others, between 1790 and 1799, showing the First American in the management of his estate and domestic affairs.

LOUIS PHILIPPE, King of France, used to tell a characteristic story of Washington, of whom he occasionally saw something while an exile in this country. One morning he met the great man, dressed in the most irreproachable style of the English gentleman of the period, with white stockings, walking about in the rain before breakfast. "You walk early, General," he said. "Yes," replied Washington, "I walk early because I sleep well, and I sleep well because I never write anything which can get me into the slightest trouble. Remember that, young man!" The letters in a recent volume, entitled "George Washington, the Farmer," justify the anecdote. Perfectly frank as most of them are, there is nothing in them which His Excellency, the President of the United States, might dislike to see in print. They reveal a man thoroughly practical and sincere, saying no more than he means, and, above all, as scrupulous for others as for himself. They are never emotional, yet they are often kind, and sometimes, in a dignified fashion, sympathetic.

The first of the many epistles to his private secretary, Tobias Lear, is dated September 5, 1790, the period when the first President was about to establish himself in his official residence at Philadelphia. Lear was attending to the removal of the household belongings from New York, and his employer sends him, in this and subsequent letters, careful directions respecting servants, packing and transport. References to the washerwomen of the family and to the not wholly satisfactory dinners provided in New York by the Presidential steward and housekeeper indicate the sharp eye which Washington kept on his household. He gives Lear to understand that two of the domestics, "Mrs. Lewis and her daughter," are not to be conveyed to Philadelphia, because the principal entertaining rooms of the new habitation are at the back looking upon the kitchen, and their "dirty figures" will "not be a pleasant sight." He is suspicious about the expeditious disappearance of his Pipe of Pintard wine, and he desires that the new steward should realize that such luxuries are not for the serving man's table. He is puzzled by a matter which has occupied the minds of generations of householders: "It is inconceivable to me how other families on 25 hd. or 3000 dollars should be enabled to entertain more company at least more frequently than I could do for twenty-five thousand dollars annually." A judicious, not a niggardly economy moves him; he wants his house to be eminently handsome and respectable, but the outlay must not be unreasonable. He directs Lear to consult a silversmith as to the making of decanter holders for his table—and might they not be made like a frame open at bottom, which "would save silver?" Lear is to consider the getting of a new curtain for the staircase, but whatever he does, there must be an exact match in color. "For the sake of appearances," adds the President, "one would not in instances of this sort regard a small additional expense." There is little to show that Mrs. Washington has anything to do with the minute domestic instructions and queries with which the busy Tobias is bombarded first from Philadelphia and afterward from Mount Vernon while the "new habitation" is still in preparation, but she may have been behind the throne with an armory of suggestions.

The question of rent for the Philadelphia house (which belongs to Robert Morris) troubles Washington's mind. He is afraid that the sum of rent and repairs may amount up unduly, and laments that it is difficult to extract anything definite either from Morris or from the committee who selected this official residence. And here the Virginian's pride comes to the front: "To occupy the premises at the expense of any public body—I will not." The question of a mangle likewise stirs that pride, reinforced by His Excellency's scrupulosity: "Mrs. Morris has a mangle (I think they are called) for Ironing of Clothes, which, as it is fixed in the place where it is commonly used, she proposed to leave and take mine. To this I have no objection, provided mine is equally good and convenient, but if I should obtain any advantage besides that of its being up and ready for use, I am not inclined to receive it." O wonderful tenant!

As landowner and farmer Washington had troubles enough, especially while the duties of office kept him at a distance from Mount Vernon. Debtors delayed payment; overseers were drunken, or lazy, or too much given to "Company," horse racing and idling in adjacent towns. While occupied with affairs of state in Philadelphia the President still attempts to keep a rein over those at work upon his land. Abuses have crept into every part of his farm business, he declares at the beginning of his second term, and he complains bitterly of "the insufferable conduct" of his various overseers. He has no illusions as to the agricultural capacities of the American farmers of his period. Their "knowledge," he says —"practice at least—centres in the destruction of the land and very little beyond it." When he returned to private life and rural occupations he found a plentiful crop of vexations, from the Hessian fly in his wheat to unsatisfactory workmen. In this country, he writes to Dr. Gordon, "where entreaties as well as money must be used to obtain their work, and keep them to their duty, they baffle all calculation in the accomplishment of any plan, or repairs they are engaged in—and require more attention to and looking after than can well be conceived." In various letters he refers half wrathfully to that part of his domesticities which had to do with his slaves. He writes to Lear in 1794 concerning some of the proposed sales of his lands:

I have no scruple to disclose to you that my motives to those sales are to reduce my income, be it more or less, to specialties; that the remainder of my days may thereby be more tranquil and free from cares:—and that I may be enabled (knowing precisely what my dependence is) to do as much good with it as the resource will admit—for altho' in the estimation of the world, I possess a good and clear estate, yet so unproductive is it, that I am oftentimes ashamed to refuse aids which I cannot afford, unless I was to sell part of it, to answer the purpose. Besides these, I have another motive which makes me earnestly wish for these things—it is indeed more powerful than all the rest—namely to liberate a certain species of property which I possess very repugnantly to my own feelings; but which imperious necessity compels, and until I can substitute some other expedient, by which expenses, not in my power to avoid (however well disposed I may be to do it) can be defrayed.

A more definite statement, including a prophecy, the truth of which was to appear in something over a half century, is to be found in a later letter to General Spotswood. "With respect to the other species of property, concerning which you ask my opinion, I shall frankly declare to you that I do not like even to think, much less talk of it.—However, as you have put the question, I shall, in a few words, give you my ideas of it. —Were it not, then, that I am principled agt. selling negroes as you would do cattle at a market, I would not in twelve months from this date, be possessed of one as a slave.—I shall be happily mistaken if they are not found to be a very troublesome species of property ere many years pass over our heads."

The gentler side of the great man peeps out here and there in the letters and notes written at the close of his Presidency. Can we not discern a little jubilation in this sentence, less stately than most of those addressed to his secretary: "Unless some one pops in unexpectedly—Mrs Washington & myself will do what I believe has not been done within the last twenty Years by us—that is to set down to dinner by ourselves." It would appear that his wife and his pretty stepdaughter, Nelly, had their own way. In another note concerning the forwarding of the household goods from Philadelphia to Mount Vernon there is a hint of feminine influence which the male reader will appreciate: "On one side I am called upon to remember the Parrot, on the other to remember the dog. For my own part I should not pine much if both were forgot." To pretty little Nelly and her idling young brother, as well as to various nephews and nieces, Washington, as this volume shows, was a careful, wise and generous guardian. He was anxious that the schooling of these young people should be of the best, and was constantly taking pains in the matter.

Mr. Lear's account of the death of Washington is a welcome addition to the letters. It is grievous to read of the maltreatment of the sick man by his ignorant, if well meaning, physicians—it would have been strange, indeed, if he had survived their ministrations. But that sadness is forgotten in the narrative of the passing soul, so noble in the simplicity, dignity and courage of its parting.

HOUDON'S FAMOUS STATUE OF WASHINGTON IN THE CENTRAL HALL OF THE CAPITOL.

WASHINGTON.
From a mezzo-tint engraving by A. B. Walter, after the painting by Rembrandt Peale.

A WASHINGTON PARTY.

By E. Buell Askew.

Colonel George and Mistress Martha Washington
do bid thee to an assembly on
Friday, the two and twentieth day
of this year of grace,
at half after eight of the clock
No. 9 Clarges Street

So read the quaint inscription lettered in old English characters on pieces of parchment that reached some half a hundred people one morning in February. The unusual wording of the cards caused not a little surprise. A clue to the program was given by the date, and, with a commendable regard for the "eternal fitness," diligent search was made in trunks, boxes and drawers for buckles, mittens an reticules that had long reposed in peaceful obscurity, while nimble fingers worked busily on the fichus, mob-caps and other articles that went to make up the costume of an eighteenth century dame.

When at last the anticipated day had arrived, the house in Clarges street had undergone a strange transformation. About the rooms there hung stiff wreaths of evergreens festooned with bunting and colonial flags. To further heighten the effect the electric lights were disguised by a skilful arrangement of bunting, which softened without obstructing the light.

The hostess, in gown of demurest gray, with mob-cap, fichu, mittens and powdered hair, took her stand near the door, her husband, in velvet knee breeches, buckled shoes and other appurtenances of a Washington costume, close by. Very soon the room was filled with a gay throng attired in every phase of colonial costume.

Shortly after 9 a bell was rung, and the guests took their places at small tables, each of which was devoted to a different game, such as dominoes, draughts, beggar-my-neighbor, besique, etc. The usual rules for progressive games were followed. The score was kept by means of small red, white and blue rosettes. The holder of the greatest number of these at the end of the game was awarded a photograph of Washington in a handsome silver frame.

In the lull that followed the awarding of the prize supper was announced, and to the strains of the "Washington Post," the host led the way to the dining room, which was decorated in keeping with the other rooms. The centre of attraction was naturally the table. This was medium in size, since no attempt at seating the guests had been made, and square in shape. From each of the four corners were festoons of small flags fastened with ribbons to the chandelier overhead. In the centre of the table was a miniature cherry treet some two feet in height heavily laden with artificial fruit, which had been fastened on invisibly. Smal coked hats of crape paper decorated with tiny cockades of red, white and blue, and filled with candied cherries, were the favors, and were placed at intervals down each side. The supper itself consisted of the following somewhat unusual menu:

Cold Chicken. Olives
Baked Beans. Cranberry Jelly.
Brown Bread.
Crullers. Washington Pie.
Coffee. Lemonade.

STATE NEWS BUDGET

Killed While Coasting.

Richard, the ten-year-old son of Thomas Lynch, president of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, was almost instantly killed in a coasting accident in Greensburg. The lad was making a rapid descent of the ice-covered street when a wagon driven by a peddler obstructed the pathway. The boy's head struck a wheel and his skull was fractured. He was carried into the office of Dr. D. A. Arter, where he died in two minutes. Mrs. Joseph Wentling, a sister, arrived at the scene of the accident a moment after it occurred. She was almost prostrated. Clay Lynch, superintendent of the Lower Connellsville coke region for the H. C. Frick Company, is a brother of the lad, as is also Charles Lynch, an ensign in the navy.

Wrote Annie to Meet Him.

While tracking small game near Cresson, Albert O'Hara's dogs led him to discover the body of a man hanging in a pavilion in Rhododendron Park. The body, which was that of a man aged about thirty-five years, was frozen and both eyes were gone. In the pockets were found $23.13, a railroad ticket from Cresson to Graceland, Indiana County, dated November 3, 1907, and a duplicate of a telegram he had probably sent from Patton. It was addressed to "Annie," and was to the effect that she should meet him in Virginia. The unknown is supposed to have hung himself about three months ago.

Dies Saving Other From Gas.

In saving Peter Nonnemacher from death by asphyxiation Jacob Theobold, sixty-six years old, was himself asphyxiated in a manhole in Honesdale. The men were in the manhole repairing a leak in a gas pipe, when Nonnemacher was overcome with the fumes. Theobold dragged his companion to the opening and shouted for help. When assistance arrived he pushed Nonnemacher through the opening and then fell unconscious. A man was speedily lowered into the hole, and Thebold was in the outer air in a short time, but the gas had done its work.

Aged Thomas A. Feeley Killed.

Thomas A. Feeley, aged seventy-six years, long a resident of Wayne and for many years employed as the night engineer at the plant of the Merion and Radnor Gas and Electric Company, almost opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad station, was struck by a fast express train and instantly killed. He lived on Beach Tree lane, on the same side of the tracks as the plant where he was employed, but when the train struck him was crossing the tracks, as has been his custom to secure a morning paper at the station news-stand.

Fatal Tamping in a Mine.

In defiance of State laws one of three workmen in the west seven-foot gangway of Park Place Colliery, Mahanoy City, tamped a hole with a heavy iron drill and exploded a heavy charge of dynamite, which carried death to Peter Revovich and terrible injuries to Andrew Jargis and Michael Buchalavage. Jargis lost an arm and both eyes, while Buchalavage is torn and mutilated from head to foot. Jargis is the miner, and the other two were his laborers. It is not known which of the three men caused the explosion.

Women and Postal Fraud.

Postal inspectors are working on a case, at Chester, which was instituted by Mrs. Dosark, who claims that she had on numerous occasions given Mrs. Novark, with whom she formerly boarded, money to mail to her mother in Poland, and alleges that the remittances failed to reach their destination. It is alleged that Mrs. Novark secured a money order for $6, raising the receipt she received to $60, the amount Mrs. Dosark says she gave to her to send away.

Killed in Trolley Crash.

James Mackey, of Collingdale, was killed; Lawrence Bellows, of Darby, was injured, and two horses were slain, as the result of a collision between a trolley car of the Philadelphia and West Chester Traction Company and an oil tank wagon on the West Chester pike, near Llanerch. The body of Mackey was taken to his late home, while Bellows was sent to the Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia.

Killed Herself in Son's Presence.

Mrs. George Myers, sixty years old, of Tubbs Corners, committed suicide by shooting herself through the heart with a revolver. The only eye-witness to the shooting was her twelve-year-old son. The mother was preparing to retire when she called the boy to her and said: "Come and kiss me before I shoot myself," and fired the fatal shot.

Old Toll Road Ends Litigation.

The Springhouse and Chestnut Hill turnpike is at last free from tolls from the Philadelphia County line to the Springhouse Hotel, in Lower Gwynedd, a distance of about seven and one-half miles. This announcement at Norristown comes with the withdrawal by the county of opposition to the award by a Jury of View of $23,870 damages.

Tracked by Horse's Shoe.

Tracked forty miles by the peculiar shoe worn by a horse they were driving, Samuel Leitsiz and Myer Bocksnipy were tried in court at Scranton for stealing 500 pounds of copper wire from the Delaware and Moosic Lake Railroad.

THE PULPIT.

A SCHOLARLY SUNDAY SERMON BY DR. N. M'GEE WATERS.

Subject: Joy in Work.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—In his series of sermons on "The Choice of a Profession," the Rev. Dr. N. McGee Waters, pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Sunday preached on "How a Young Man May Find Joy in His Work." He said in the course of his sermon:

The story of labor is a checkered one. It is only in our highest civilization that work is coming to its own. In his savage state man is the lazy animal. Indeed, it is not natural for any animal to work, save as it is driven to it by the whip of necessity. This is the view of work we find embodied in the old Genesis story, where labor is set down as a punishment for Adam's sin, where he is told, as he is driven from the Garden, "Thou shalt eat thy bread by the sweat of thy brow." This is not only a very uninspired part of the Bible; but this sentiment certifies that it is a very old part.

How labor was despised received its most signal illustration from the life of Christ. You remember how over the multitudes who heard Him, He cast a spell. All the people said that no man spake as He spake. The loftiest spirits pressed about Him and asked Him if He were the Messiah. Yet they scarcely could believe for joy. And what was the basis of their doubt? Their skepticism was all in that question of theirs, "Is not this the carpenter's son?" How could a workman be the real Saviour? They marveled at His wisdom. They confessed that He spoke with authority. They followed Him as sheep follow a shepherd. But He was a carpenter, and so the high and mighty set Him down for a fraud. It was because their eyes were holden that they mistook the dignity of toil for a disgrace.

In some parts of the world that is still true. But increasingly the world is coming to honor the toiler, whether he works in a profession or a trade, and is correspondingly coming to despise the idler, whether he be rich or poor. How much the United States has done with its democracy to bring this about, and with its great men, almost all of them coming from the cabin and the plow, we may never know. Certain it is that New England was the first country since the land of the ancient Jews in which it was counted respectable to earn one's living.

Little do we think, or have taken time to find out, how much our work contributes to our happiness.

Work is a great character builder. I suppose most of us work in order to eat. I suppose if we were generally asked, we would say that the first requirement we made of our labor was that it should clothe us, and feed us, and house us. That is the first requirement and the lowest.

The second and greatest requirement a man makes of his work, whether he knows it or not, is that it shall make a man of him. Your work must bring you bread, but no less it must bring you culture. Somehow or other we are always pitying the boy who is born poor, or the young man who fails at college. It is a hardship and sometimes a pity. There is one man, however, more unfortunate than that young man, and that is the young fellow who is born in a silken nest and goes through college in an automobile. There is nothing wrong about a silken nest, and there is nothing bad about an automobile, except its trail. But you cannot raise an eagle in eiderdown, and it requires far more of a man to amount to anything in college who goes through it in an automobile instead of walking. We are so made that we must have struggle. The reason why rich men's sons rarely amount to anything, is because they never develop their muscles. There is no teacher like work. It must bring him bread, but no less it must bring him culture. "The Man With the Hoe"—he needs not so much pity. Moses was a herdsman; David was a shepherd; Jesus was a carpenter; Benjamin Franklin knew no college—he was a printer's devil; Robert Burns knew no leisure—he was a plowman; Abraham Lincoln wore no soft raiment; but these are our stars of the first magnitude. Even colleges can give culture only through work, and there are some things colleges cannot teach. Literature and history and the liberal arts are at last the ornaments of life; even reading and writing and the rule of three are all named the "conveniences of life."

But these are fundamentals—industry, thrift, courage, honesty, truth, faith, hope, love. These are the threads which, woven together, make the eternal life of man. If you have forgotten these, "though you have gained the whole world, you have lost your own soul," and these may be had for the receiving in every work and calling open to men. When you stand before a task, look for a teacher. If it offer thee not wisdom, despise its wage. If thy calling yield thee not culture for mind and heart, it is but a coffin for thy better nature. Demand of your life work that it shall make a man out of you.

Work is a great influence giver. And here we come upon another blunder. It is not the kind of work you do that gives you influence so much. That is what the world thinks. It is the way you do it. Quality counts for more than kind. It is true, of course, that there are some vocations that in themselves damn the worker. All labor that makes merchandise out of men's vices is of that sort. It is true also that certain kinds of work give more consideration than others.

The minister, because he is a minister, occupies a larger place in the community than the day laborer. That is, he does if he ministers. His great calling will not serve in itself. Many a laborer in many a village has been more the voice of God to that village than the parson has been. For, after all, the thing that counts in influence is not money or possessions. It is a quality, a thing, an atmosphere. It is personality. So the fineness of a man's work, or the coarseness of it, is the thing by which he is at last judged in the community.

There is a little town out in Minnesota called Rochester. A few years ago when I was there it only had a few hundred people in it. It was a nice little, commonplace, prairie town. It is not the capital of the State; it is not the seat of the university; the penitentiary is not even there; nor have they a church with relic working miracles. It is not the home of a United States Senator, nor any politician. And yet it is the Mecca of a pilgrim host. From every State in the Union, from across the sea, from every capital and country of civilization men are journeying to Rochester, Minnesota.

And those who are going are the scholars, the authorities, the masters in surgery.

What takes them there? Simply this: An old doctor by the name of Mayo has been practising in that little town for a generation. His two sons, now in early maturity, practise with their father. The fact is that they have been doing such marvelous things with the knife, and such fine work as surgeons, that the great masters from Paris, Berlin and Vienna, as well as this country, are singing their praise, and go out to that little town to sit at the feet of these men, and pay homage to the superiority of their work.

It is always so. If you are remembered at all it is by the things you have done well—whether you have raised a field of corn, sewed a patch on an old garment, made a pumpkin pie, or written a poem.

Work is the great happiness bringer. You all know what a game of nine pins is. You set up so many pins, and you roll two balls, and you make a "strike" or a "spare," or else you don't. The game is to knock over as many pins as possible. Men become very skillful in it and gain a great deal of pleasure by doing it. That is the philosophy of all play. It is the erection of artificial difficulties or barriers and learning to overcome them with ease and skill. That makes the exhilaration of tennis, and baseball, and bowling and golf.

I am told, and I do not know anything about it myself, that therein lies the mania for making money. That is a great game. Now, in reality, work is just exactly the same thing. The difficulties to be overcome are not artificial, to be sure, but very real. But they are there, and work is the game of bridging them over with skill and ease and joy.

In its final analysis, for a healthy man there is no game in the world so exciting and so exhilarating as his work. I suppose you long-suffering folk who sit in the pews and are more or less at times tempted to somnolence, have never realized that there was anything exciting about the preaching business. And yet I want to say to you that I know of no keener joy than when well and ready I take a theme and look it through and analyze it, and illustrate it, and mark out the points to be made in its illumination, and then sit down to write a sermon. Your fingers will not fly fast enough. If it turns out well there is a great exhilaration and state of happiness and joy. Making a sermon is a great game.

Now the reason that there is so much happiness in work is because of this fact. All true work is a man expressing himself. We have generally thought that work is drudgery. We want to think about work as expressing a man's message. Stephenson's engine is Stephenson's thought dressed up in steel; Tennyson's poem is Tennyson's thought set down in letters; Watts' "Hope" is Watts' heart hunger put on canvas; St. Paul's is Sir Christopher Wren's praise to God put into stone. Why, then, shall not the house builder make his house declare his thoughts? Why shall not the blacksmith make his hammer and anvil express his hope? Why shall not the farmer publish his secret? Almost any man can learn the technical part of any work from carpentry to poetry—but no man hath mastered a trade till it becomes a language through which he can express himself to all men. O, the drudgery of life lies in the fact that we bend above our work like dumb driven cattle with never a secret of our heart told in our work. And this shall be the joy of our life, that we make our vocation proclaim to all the world the truth that God hath put into our hearts!

A Prayer.

Grant, we beseech Thee, O Lord, the Giver and Guide of all reason, that we may always be mindful of the nature, of the dignity, and of the privileges Thou hast honored us with. Grant us Thy favorable assistance in the forming and directing our judgment, and enlighten us with Thy truth, that we may discern those things which are really good, and, having discovered them, may love and cleave steadfastly to the same. And, finally, disperse, we pray Thee, those mists which darken the eyes of our mind, so that we may have a perfect understanding, and know both God and man, and what to each is due. — Simplicius (translated by George Stanhope, Dean of Canterbury, 1704).

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR FEBRUARY 23.

Subject: Jesus at the Pool of Bethesda, John 5:1-18 — Golden Text, Matt. 8:17 — Commit Verses 8, 9—Commentary.

TIME.—April, A. D. 28. PLACE—Pool of Bethesda, Jerusalem.

EXPOSITION.—I. **In Need of the Great Physician, 1-5.** It was an occasion of great rejoicing that took Jesus up to Jerusalem, but there was no joy in it for those whom the opening of the chapter pictures to us. There is not much real joy in any feast without Christ in it. The coming of Christ brought joy to at least one miserable man. Jesus went up to the feast because this was the requirement of the Jewish law (Ex 34:23; cf. Gal. 4:4). It was a wretched company that was gathered around this pool, this "multitude of them that were blind, halt, withered," a picture of the multitudes of this world. Men soon found out that the best place to bring these afflicted ones was to Jesus Himself (Matt. 15:30). Wretched men sought the pool, but Jesus first seeks the men. Apparently the most miserable and helpless and hopeless case present was the one that Jesus specially noticed and helped. He had been there often (v. 7), and his case seemed to be beyond all hope; but it was not beyond hope because there is nothing too hard for the Lord (Gen. 18:14; Jer. 32:17).

II. Made Whole by the Great Physician, 6-9. Jesus saw this man in his wretched and hopeless condition. He always sees men in their wretchedness, helplessness and hopelessness. He was at once moved with compassion (cf. Matt. 14:14). Jesus always has that feeling as He looks upon the sufferings and misfortunes of man (Heb. 13:8; 4:15, 16; Isa. 63:9). The fact that he had been a long time in his wretchedness especially awakened the sympathy of Jesus. The fact that any sinner has been in his present evil case for a long time is no reason for supposing Jesus will not take an interest in him, save, or help, or heal him, but a reason for supposing that He will take a special interest in him (Mark 9:21; Luke 8:43; Acts 3:2; cf. 4:22; 9:43; 14:8). Jesus apparently selected this man from all the sad cases at the pool because it was the saddest and most hopeless case of all. He delights in the hopeless cases. The question that Jesus put to the man (v. 6) implies that our being made whole depends upon our will. Jesus is ever willing and able. The only question is, are we willing (Rev. 22:17). The only reason why any man does not obtain life in Christ is because He will not come to Him (John 5:40). To every one of us Jesus puts the question to-day, "Wilt thou be made whole?" Jesus does not ask the man if he would be made better but if he would be made whole. The trouble with the average sinner is that he wishes to be made better, but is not willing to be made whole. This man could not make himself whole. The man must first recognize how dire was his need; so it is with the sinner. The only way of being made whole of which this man had any thought was through the efficacy of the healing waters of the pool, but Jesus spoke a word and by the power of that word he was healed. He must be divine in whose word there is so much power (Ps. 107:20). There is power in the word of Christ to-day to save all who will believe it (Rom. 1:16). All one has to do to live is to hear and believe (John 5:24). The cure was not only complete but instantaneous (cf. Mark 1:31, 42; 5:29, 41, 42; 10:52; Acts 3:7, 8).

III. Confessing the Great Physician, 10-15. The man used his Christ-given strength by doing what the Lord Jesus told him to do, but he found opposition in doing as Jesus bade him. So will every one that obeys Jesus (2 Tim. 3:12). The objection raised was that he was transgressing the Jewish law. His all-sufficient answer was, "He that hath made me whole, the same saith unto me, etc." It is a sufficient answer to any objection. The strength that Jesus gives us should be used in obedience to Him. The man did not tell them yet who had made him whole, because he did not know himself, but as soon as he found out who it was he told them without fear. He did not wait for them even to ask him. He himself sought an opportunity for witnessing. As soon as we know who it is that has blessed us we ought to confess Him (Rom. 10:10; Matt. 10:32, 33). It took courage to confess Jesus to these men. The man did it because his heart was so full that his mouth must speak (Matt. 12:34). One truly saved cannot keep it to himself. Jesus found the man after He had healed him in the temple. Jesus ought often to find us in the house of God, after He has blessed us. Jesus' counsel to the man, and to all whom He heals, is worthy of earnest meditation, "Sin no more." Evidently sin was the cause of this man's previous suffering, and Jesus to-day is ready to heal the misfortunes which are the result of our own sinning. If after He has healed us of the sorrows which are the result of our sinning we go back to our sinning again a worse thing will befall us (v. 14). The Jews gave more thought to Jesus' disregard of their traditions than they did to His goodness toward an unfortunate man. Many to-day set disregard their traditions that they quite overlook the beneficent work God does through him. The hatred of the Jews toward Jesus for His disregard of their tradition in performing a good deed to the impotent man on the Sabbath went so far that they sought to kill Him (v. 18).

BLACK HAND SECRET REVEALED IN COURT

Constitution and By-Laws of Pittsburg's Blackmailing Band.

PENALTIES FOR TREACHERY

Document Translated in Full—Proof of a Regular Organization For Murder and Robbery in This Country—Branding and Death.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The constitution printed and bound in pamphlet form, on which at least four of Pittsburg's circles of the Black Hand societies are based, was produced in full in court, translated from Italian. Its reading at the hearing of the six Italians charged with attempts to blackmail R. R. Quay and other prominent Sewickleyites, produced a sensation in court.

The translation in full makes more than 2000 words. Copies of it have been sent to the Baltimore police to assist in their work against the society there.

Marvelous oaths are included in the thirty-nine sections of the by-laws. The different degrees—the spies, scouts, the dives, sluggers and knife men—are named. The assigns of the organization are all divided into sections. The pickpockets, thieves and the bullies or "sluggers" employed by the members are not admitted to their meetings, which can be attended by only those who have "earned honor."

Penalties are graduated from small fines to branding with the knife or the iron. For lesser offenses it is provided that the brand may be made on the body. For greater ones it must be affixed on the face, "so that all members may always know the traitor on sight."

For the more heinous offenses of warning a victim or revealing any of the deeds of any members the penalty is death.

Under the chief or head, who is known only to the head circle of those who have "Earned Honor" is the Camuffo dy Lustra, the spy and scout-overseer, to whom all members of the various sections must report. The lowest penalty for the disobedience of his orders is the branding of the emblem of scorn upon him. The by-laws set the price to be paid for spies, thieves and pickpockets at $27.50. For bullies and "beaters," $10, but for the administration of the death penalty it is considered dishonorable and dangerous to hire a third party, and only members of the society are chosen, who act without remuneration in fulfilment of the sacred oath. Members of the society also swear to know no blood relations—neither father nor son, if the offense be against them both. Members of the same circle also are sworn to indulge in no feuds with fellow members. Here are a few of the penalties provided:

"He who refuses to obey the orders of the chief, the overseer or of any members bearing insignia of having 'Earned Honor,' shall at first offense be branded by knife on the body beneath the clothing. For second offense shall be liable to death at the word of the chief.

"The member who will attempt to reveal the secrets of the society or who permits any one of his family to reveal its secrets, that member shall be punished with death. The chief shall detail not more than three of those who have 'Earned Honor' to accomplish his finis.

"The member who shall forsake a fellow member, becoming a coward, shall be punished according to the severity of the harm that befalls the fellow whom he deserted at the orders of the head's circle, even to death."

The city detectives say these by-laws vary in different localities, but fragments of rules found in the raids on four different Black Hand headquarters in this city show the same scheme of organization and the same general plan of punishment. A copy of Sewickley by-laws, from which these translations were made, was printed.

RIOT IN JAPANESE HOUSE.

An Exciting Debate Precedes the Passage of the Budget.

Tokio, Japan.—After an exciting debate, which developed into a riot on the floor of the House of Representatives, the budget was passed by a majority of 102. In the course of the rioting speakers howled at the Chair and charged favoritism, the opposing members demanding an apology. The Chair suspended the session for half an hour, and upon resuming apologized handsomely to the Opposition.

Several of those who took part in the debate called attention to the fact that more than half of the budget was devoted to armaments. It was also pointed out that the financial measures of the Government did not contain provisions to prevent an outflow of gold while the balance of trade had a tendency against Japan.

Upon the side of the Ministry the principal speaker argued that it was unwise and dangerous to discuss publicly the nation's finances from a pessimistic standpoint, thereby creating unnecessary alarm abroad.

He called attention to the natural resources of Japan, which, he said, were only awaiting development by cheap capital.

JAIL SENTENCES FOR TYPOGRAPHICAL UNIONISTS

Fines and Imprisonment For Three Officers of "Big Six," New York.

VIOLATED COURT INJUNCTION

Sentenced to 20 Days' Imprisonment and $250 Fine Each For Permitting Strike Violence — Case Goes to Court of Appeals.

New York City. — Three officers, past and present, of Typographical Union No. 6, better known as "Big Six," were ordered committed to Ludlow Street Jail for twenty days and fined $250 each, and two members of the union were fined $100 each by Justice Bischoff, of the Supreme Court, for violating the terms of a Supreme Court injunction.

The men thus summarily ordered punished are:

Patrick H. McCormick, ex-president of "Big Six," sentenced to twenty days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $250.

George W. Jackson, organizer, a similar sentence.

Vincent J. Costello, ex-organizer, a similar sentence.

William J. S. Anderson, fined $100.

Thomas Bennett, fined $100.

The cause of this drastic action dates back to a period in 1906 when Typographical Union No. 6 ordered a strike against the association of master printers known as the Typothetae of the City of New York. The men struck for a closed shop and an eight-hour day, which the employers refused to grant.

The Typothetae took counsel and, on the plea that the strikers were practicing intimidation against their employes who remained at work, Justice Blanchard granted an injunction restraining the officers and members of Typographical Union No. 6 from interfering with the workmen who remained with the Typothetae.

Shortly thereafter Robert C. Beatty, counsel for the Typothetae, applied to the Supreme Court for the punishment of officers and members of the Union for contempt of court in failing to obey the terms of the injunction. Mr. Beatty charged that the acts of violence complained of were still being perpetrated, and made specific charges against certain members of the union.

Upon these representations Justice Bischoff appointed Adam Wiener, of No. 320 Broadway, a referee to take testimony in the controversy and to report back to the court. The referee continued his hearings until December last, and a short time ago submitted his report to Justice Bischoff. The latter affirms the report, and says:

"The findings of the referee upon the questions specified in the order of reference are all supported by the evidence of the full degree of cogency and probative value required for the purpose of the proceeding.

"The questions involved have been fully discussed by the referee, in the opinion filed with his report, and I am in accord with the reasoning employed by him. If the solemn orders of this court are to have any efficacy, punishment sufficient as a deterrent should be visited upon the respondents whose disobedience has been established in the present case; and I am satisfied that the mere imposition of a fine in the present case, within the statutory limit of $250, would afford no adequate penalty in the case of the officers of the respondent association, but would rather operate as fixing a small fine at which exemption from the embarrassing features of an injunction might be purchased. As to the other respondents, who are operating at daily wages, a fine is presumed sufficient punishment."

In the usual course of things an order would be entered, on notice to all parties concerned, reciting the decision and the penalties, and following that the men would have to begin their terms of imprisonment in Ludlow street jail and pay the fines. But it was agreed among counsel that an appeal would be taken from Judge Bischoff's decision and a stay of the order obtained meanwhile. Whatever the decision of the Appellate Division, it is certain that the Court of Appeals will be asked to pass on the matter before any final order is entered, as both sides realize the importance of the decision.

Lawyer Robert C. Beatty, who represents the Typothetae in the proceedings, said that he was immensely pleased with the decision and expected that it would be upheld by the highest courts.

"It is the first time," he said, "that such a decision has been rendered with penalties of sufficient importance to the violators of injunctions issued in labor cases to make the punished feel the weight of the law. Mere fines, which can be paid by the union out of its funds or by a special assessment, are of no practical use in debarring men from doing what these men did, namely, urge on their followers to disregard the Court's orders and proceed in their plans of threats, assaults and intimidations without hindrance, as though there had been no such injunction issued."

Alfred J. Talley, counsel for the union men, said that he believed the decision would be reversed on appeal, as the men punished acted, he thought, without full knowledge of the effect and meaning of the Court's injunction.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, Editor and Owner.
L. L. PARKER, Publisher.

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JUDGE WOODS FILES OPINIONS.

The Most Important is That in the Case of the Alexandria Water Company.

Monday, 17th inst., three opinions were filed in the prothonotary's office by President Judge J. M. Woods.

In the case of Kennedy & Gehrett vs. Mrs. Luden Long and Luden Long a rule was granted upon plaintiffs July 3, 1907, to show cause why judgment should not be opened and defendants let into a defense. His honor decrees that rule be made absolute upon the facts set forth in the petition and admitted in the answer.

The case of W. T. Shaffer vs. Allen S. Welch and Harry Kyper was an action in trespass growing out of the use by plaintiff of a lane or road in Shirley township claimed by defendants to be private property. The case was submitted to a jury at February term, 1907, and a verdict rendered for the defendants. At a subsequent term of argument court the matter came before his honor, Judge Woods, on motion and reasons for a new trial, who decrees, "the reasons for a new trial are over-ruled and the motion is refused."

The case of American Car and Foundry Company vs. Alexandria Water Company et al. his been before four juries and has twice been before the Supreme Court. It was last returned to the lower court June 13, 1907, with "judgment reversed and a venire de novo awarded." At September Term, 1907, it was called for trial and the jury found for the defendants. Motions and reasons for a new trial were filed, and also motion for judgment, non obstante veredicto. It was upon these motions that decree was filed Monday. Judge Woods in his opinion quotes freely from the opinion of Mr. Justice Elkin of the Supreme Court as follows: "The pivotal point in the decision of this is the authority of the district manager, Lowery, to accept the three negotiable notes and the collateral judgment note in full satisfaction and payment of the balance due by the contracting firm on account of pipe * * * The evidence offered is so meagre as not to enable this court in reviewing the case to determine what his general powers were. It is clear error, however, to permit the defendant on cross-examination to go further and attempt to establish the general authority of the district manager. This should be done by affirmative testimony."

Judge Woods: "We have quoted at length from the opinion of the Supreme Court, in the former trial in order to bring ourselves within the ruling and conform to the law as there laid down. It is incumbent, therefore on the defendant in this case, to show by affirmative testimony the general authority of the district manager. * * * This brings us to determine whether the defendants in this trial have shown, by affirmative testimony, to the satisfaction of the Court that the district manager was clothed with authority to receive promissory notes or a judgment note in payment of the water pipe furnished to the defendant under the affirmative testimony as produced by the defendants in this trial. We permitted the case to go to the jury, reserving for our future consideration the points presented by the plaintiff and defendants which covered the question. The jury found for the defendants. The question for us to determine is: Were they warranted, under the evidence in the case, to bring in such a verdict? The plaintiffs put in their testimony and showed that the notes were not received as full satisfaction and payment of the claim; the defendants sought to overthrow the evidence by the same testimony produced at the former trial and then, following the suggestion of the Supreme Court, called the district manager, Mr. Lowery, and endeavored to show by him affirmatively the scope of his authority. He testified he is under control of the general manager. * * Testimony produced by the defendants to establsh the authority on the part of the district manager to receive payments and make settlements, negatives the very fact which the defendants seek to establish and which the Supreme Court says must be affirmatively established."

After reviewing the testimony and considering the points presented by the counsel for plaintiff and defendants, Judge Woods makes the following decree:

"And now February 15, 1908, the reasons are over-ruled and a new trial is refused and the verdict of the jury as rendered for the defendant is set aside and judgment is hereby ordered and directed to be entered for the plaintiff and against the defendant, non obstane veredicto, in the sum of $10,562.59 as of September 27, 1907."

February Court—Second Week.

The second week of February term of court was called at 1:30 p. m. on Monday, February 10. The following motions and petitions were presented for the consideration of the court:

Petition of Gretta Mingle, Alice Mingle and Blair Mingle, minor children of James Mingle, for the appointment of a guardian.

Return of sale of real estate of David Brumbaugh, deceased, late of the borough of Marklesburg.

Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of John Duffy, late of Springfield township, deceased, to accept or refuse real estate at the appraisement. Rule continued until Feb. 10, 1908.

Rule on heirs of Shadrach Chaney, late of Barree township, deceased, to accept or refuse real estate at the appraisement. Rule continued until Monday, Feb. 10, 1908.

Rule on heirs of Stephen Waters, late of Tell township, deceased, to accept or refuse real estate at appraisement.

Commission appointed to inquire into the mental condition of Samuel H. Miller, of Dudley, reported a finding of lunacy. The finding of the commission was confirmed by the court. The decree that Samuel H. Miller be taken to the asylum for the insane at Harrisburg by the Sheriff of the county.

First and final account of H. H. Burge, administrator of estate of Mrs. Virginia C. Burge, late of Tell township, deceased, distribution annexed. C. C. Brewster appointed auditor, to hear and determine exceptions and make distribution.

First and final account of B. F. Mark, late of Smithfield township deceased. T. W. Myton appointed auditor.

First and final account of S. B. Stoler and M. D. Hummell, executors of the last will of Wm. A. Hummell, late of Hopewell township, deceased. J. F. Schock appointed auditor.

Petition of A. L. Davis, administrator of the estate of Benjamin Davis, late of Shirley township, deceased, to sell certain real estate for the payment of debts.

Rule awarded on the heirs of John Duffey to show cause why an issue should not be framed, to determine title, to certain real estate in Springfield township.

Petition for an inquest to inquire whether Samuel H. Miller, of Dudley, has or has not become a lunatic.

Subpoena in divorce, Minnie McDonald versus James McDonald, returnable Monday, February 10th, 1908.

Petition of Supervisors of Porter and Logan townships for an order on the county commissioners to rebuild a county bridge upon road leading from Alexandria. Order granted.

Petition of tax payers of Union township, for election to vote on question of changing system of taxation for road purposes, as provided by act of assembly.

Report of viewers vacating public road, or part of public road leading from Juniata township line to James Creek, in Penn township. Report confirmed absolutely.

Lehigh Portland Cement Co. vs. The Juniata Hydro Electric Co. and the Juniata Water Power Co., to show cause why a certain mechanics lien should not be stricken off.

Order to view and lay out a public road in Carbon and Tod townships, confirmed ni si, and road ordered to be opened.

Petition of Thomas F. Bailey, assignee of the estate of John N. Hatfield, assigned for the benefit of creditors for the appointment of appraisers. Henry Knode and Hon. L. M. Haggerty appointed appraisers.

Petition for leave to amend libel in divorce, Nancy E. Swope vs. Albert F. Swope.

Commonwealth vs. E. H. Welker. Motion and reasons for a new trial. E. H. Welker, of Mt. Union, was convicted last week for selling intoxicants without license.

The case of John F. Trexler and John Trexler vs. J. Murray Africa and John Edelblute was continued on account of the illness of Mrs. Dr. Trexler who was taken ill at Lancaster while on her way to Huntingdon. This is a suit in trespass, Mr. Africa having bought some land at a County Treasurer's sale and the Trexlers claiming sale and they brought suit on account of Mr. Africa having hauled sand from said land, Mr. Edleblute doing the hauling.

In the case of J. E. Smucker vs. the borough of Huntingdon, a compromise was made, Mr. Smucker agreed to accept $150 in settlement instead of his original claim of $325. This case grew out of the "small pox scare" of a few years ago. Mr. Smucker claimed damages on account of injury to his property because the borough authorities had quarantined a small pox patient in his house.

A jury was drawn in the case of Henrietta Morrison vs. Dr. D. C. Nipple, of Newton Hamilton, and then the Court dismissed the remaining jury, and adjourned court to meet on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. In the Morrison-Nipple controversy Mrs. Morrison claimed Dr. Nipple had sold certain household goods belonging to her, and, brought this suit to receive damages for the same. They are residents of Newton Hamilton.

On Wednesday morning Judge Shull of Juniata Co., came up, and when Court convened at 9 o'clock a. m., the case of the Huntingdon Gas Co. vs. The Hydro Electric Co. and The Juniata Water Power Co. was argued. The plaintiff was represented by Messrs. Schock and Bailey and the defense by Messrs. Waite and J. S. Woods. When the Wilson Company purchased the franchises from the Juniata Light and Power Co., of Alexandria, they bought the contract which that company had with the Juniata Water and Water Power Company, or the Juniata Hydro, for 300 horse power of current. The plaintiffs in the case contend that the Wilson Company is overrunning its charter in bringing this current from Alexandria to Huntingdon, using it here to supply their patrons. They claim that they are making use of greater rights than the charter allows them,

Attend Huston's Clear up sale Feb. 12 to Feb. 29.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for Associate Judge, subject to the rules of the Republican Party.
GEORGE W. WRIGHT.
Mapleton.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for Associate Judge, subject to the rules of the Republican Party.
HARRIS RICHARDSON.
Grantsville Dist.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for County Commissioner, primaries to be held April 11, 1908.
ADAM J. BLACK.
Broad Top City.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican voters at the uniform primaries to be held April 11, 1908.
WILLIAM L. JOHNSTON.
Huntingdon.

FOR COMMISSIONER.—I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination for the office of County Commissioner, primaries to be held on April 11, 1908. Respectfully,
SAMUEL STEELE.
Huntingdon, Pa., January 23, 1908.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, subject to the decision of the Republican voters at the uniform primaries to be held on Saturday, April 11, 1908.
CHARLES C. BREWSTER
Huntingdon.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for renomination for Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican voters at the uniform primaries to be held Saturday, April 11, 1908.
W. H. TRUDE.
Huntingdon.

PROTHONOTARY.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for renomination for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Republican voters at the uniform primaries to be held Saturday, April 11, 1908.
I. NEWTON SWOPE.
Huntingdon.

LEGISLATURE.—I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for renomination for Representative in the General Assembly, subject to the rules of the Republican Party.
WARREN B. SIMPSON.
Huntingdon.

NOTICE—

The following named persons having filed their applications for licenses to sell liquor, etc., with the Clerk of Quarter Sessions, the same will be laid before the court March 2, 1908:

I. R. LEISTER AND W. S. LEISTER—Inn or tavern at the "Leister House," opposite the Union Depot, on Allegheny street, Second ward, Huntingdon borough.

DAVID C. PUDERBAUGH—Inn or tavern at "Hotel Brunswick," southern corner of Fourth and Allegheny streets, First ward, Huntingdon borough.

C. B. ZEIGLER—Inn or tavern at the "National Hotel," southeast corner of Fifth and Penn streets, Second ward, Huntingdon borough.

SAMUEL E. BLYLER—Inn or tavern at the "Standing Stone Hotel," southeast corner of Third and Mifflin streets, First ward, Huntingdon borough.

H. C. WALLACE—Inn or tavern at the "Washington House," northeast corner of Seventh and Penn streets, Second ward, Huntingdon borough.

MARTIN GRUBE—For a license to sell spirituous and vinous liquors by wholesale, as a distiller, in quantities of not less than one gallon, at a certain building situate in the township of Smithfield, near the borough of Huntingdon, on the eastern side of the public road leading from Huntingdon to Hawn's school house.

MARTIN GRUBE—For a license to sell liquors spiritous and vinous, by wholesale, in quantities of not less than one gallon, at a certain frame building situtate in the township of Smithfield near the borough of Huntingdon, on the eastern side of the public road leading from Huntingdon to Hawn's schools house between the Juniata river and the distillery.

H. D. REINERS—For license to sell spiritous, vinous, malt and brewed liquors by wholesale, and in quantities of not less than twelve pints malt and brewed liquors, at a three story brick builing, southwestern corner of Thirteenth and Washington streets, Fourth ward, Huntingdon borough.

H. V. SHAFFNER AND W. K. SHAFFNER—Inn or tavern at a frame hotel, property corner Cromwell and Elliott streets, in the borough of Orbisonia, known as "Eagle Hotel."

CLAIR C. WRIGHT—Inn or tavern at the "Clairndon Hotel," corner of Main and Sugar streets, in the borough of Mapleton.
Proth'y Office. I. N. SWOPE,
Feb. 10, 1908. Clerk.

WANTED—2,000 Cords Paper wood. I will pay the highest cash market price for all kinds of paper wood delivered on wharf at Mapleton also extract wood, Rock Oak and Chestnut. Prompt cash, payment as fast as wood is loaded, F. O. B. cars here. For furteer nformation, pierse writh me.
B. F. Baker.
Mapleton Depot, April 15, 1907. 4t

Are You Going to Buy a Carpet This Spring?

We have just received a full and complete line of samples of carpets which we are going to sell for the next 30 days at prices below market. We can do this because we will not have to carry several hundred dollars worth of carpets in stock, but will sell from samples at lower prices than we could if we had our money tied up in carpets.

Measure your room carefully and bring us the measure and we will get your carpet for you and will have it cut, matched and sewed ready to lay on the floor for you. We can show you

Union Ingrains	Tapestries
Super Ingrains	Brussels
Three Ply Unions	Velvets
and Axminsters	

Remember, it will pay you to pick out your carpet now and get it any time between now and May.

We want your Carpet business and we are sure you will give it to us if you want a nice lot of carpets to select from at lower prices than regular.

Very truly,

Harry E. Huston

SALTILLO, PA.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1903, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH Expr's A M	Mail P M	STATIONS	NORTH Mail A M	F Line P M
8 35	5 56	Huntingdon	11 10	5 15
8 45	6 05	McConnellstown	11 00	5 05
8 50	6 09	Grafton	10 56	5 00
8 55	6 14	Brumbaugh	10 51	4 55
8 59	6 18	Marklesburg	10 47	4 51
9 06	6 25	Entrikin	10 40	4 44
9 11	6 30	Beaver	10 35	4 39
9 16	6 35	Cove	10 30	4 34
9 27	6 46	Saxton	10 20	4 23
9 31	6 50	Clark	10 15	4 18
9 39	6 58	Riddlesburg	10 08	4 11
9 44	7 02	Hopewell	10 04	4 07
9 50	7 10	Cypher	9 56	3 59
10 07	7 19	Tatesville	9 46	3 50
10 17	7 27	Everett	9 38	3 43
10 20	7 30	Mt. Dallas	9 35	3 40
10 43	7 50	Bedford	9 15	3 20
11 35	8 35	Hyndman	8 28	2 30
12 05	9 05	Cumberland	8 00	2 00

Sunday train leaves Huntingdon at 8.35 a. m. and returning 5.30 p. m.

SIOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH Expr's A M	STATIONS	NORTH Expr's P M
9 35	Saxton	4 00
9 50	Coalmont	3 45
	Crawford	
10 05	Dudley	3 30

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD and COAL CO. Time Table No. 24, in Effect Monday, January 6, 1908

SOUTHWARD	No. 2 a.m.	No. 4 p.m.	No. 6 a.m.	No. 8 a.m.
Mount Union . . . LEAVE	10 00	5 20	11 25	. . .
Mount Union Yard	10 05	5 25	11 30	
Extract Siding	10 07	5 27	11 32	. . .
Augh. Mills	10 17	5 37	11 42	. .
Shirley	10 30	5 50	11 55	. .
Orbisonia	10 45	6 05	12 10	
	10 55	6 15	1 45	5 30
Booher Junction	10 59	6 19	1 49	5 34
Pogue	11 05	6 25	1 50	5 40
Three Springs	11 20	6 40	2 10	5 50
Saltillo	11 28	6 48	2 25	5 58
Kimmel	11 48	7 08	2 45	6 18
Cole's	11 58	7 18	2 55	6 3
Rocky Ridge	12 04	7 24	3 01	6 3
Wrays Hill	12 05	7 25	3 02	6 39
Martins	12 08	7 28	3 05	6 42
Cook's	12 11	7 31	3 08	6 45
Robertsdale	12 20		20	7 00
Woodvale . . . ARRIVE				7.05
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m

NORTHWARD	No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 7 P.M.
Woodvale . . . . LEAVE	. .	. .	. .	4 25
Robertsdale	7 00	1 35	8 25	4 30
Cook's	7 10	1 45	8 35	4 40
Martins	7 13	1 48	8 38	4 43
Wrays Hill	7 16	1 51	1 41	4 46
Rocky Ridge	7 17	1 52	8 42	4 47
Cole's	7 22	1 57	8 47	4 52
Kimmel	7 30	2 05	8 55	5 00
Saltillo	7 50	2 25	9 15	5 20
Three Springs	7 58	2 33	9 23	5 28
Pogue	8 10	2 45	9 35	5 40
Booher Junction	8 20	2 55	9 45	5 50
Orbisonia	8 25	3 00	9 50	5 55
	8 35	3 10	10 10	. .
Shirley	8 50	3 25	10 30	. .
Augh. Mills	9 00	3 35	10 40	. .
Extract Siding	9 13	3 48	10 53	
Mt. Union Yard	9 15	3 50	11 55	
Mount Union . . ARRIVE	9 20	3 55	11 00	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

SOUHTWARD No. 12 p.m.	No. 10 a.m.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 9 a.m.	No. 11 p.m
6 10	7 35 Lv	Orbisonia Ar	8 25	7 05
6 17	7 40	Groves Quarry	8 20	6 59
6 18	7 41	*Blacklog	8 19	6 58
6 26	7 48	*Cedar Rock	8 12	6 50
6 29	7 50	*Locke Valley	8 10	6 47
6 35	7 55 Ar	Shade Gap Lv	8 05	6 40
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m

All trains run daily except Sunday.

The Company reserves the right to vary from he above Time-Table without notice.

Trains will run on Rocky Ridge and Booher branches on special orders.

†S—Regular Stop, F—Stop on sianal.

WESTWARD—5 27 a. m., 7 48 a., m., 9 49., a. m. 11 02 a. m., 1 18 p. m., 4 51 p. m., 7 21 p. m. 5,11 p. m. 9.34 p. m.

EASTWARD—6 17 a. m., 8 54 a. m., 11 46 a. m., 12 51 p. m., 3 11 p. m., 5 55 p. m., 7 13 p. m., 10 32 p. m. 4 25 p. m.

R. S. SEIBERT, President and Gen Mgr. E. C. HALL, Superintendent.

Train No. 3 will have right of track over train No. 6 between Robertsdale and Mt. Union.

Stops only to discharge passengers from east and south of Harrisburg.

FISHER'S
Mother's Bread

Only the best flour and materials are used, and it is

Absolutely Pure,

mixed (like all other bread) by the latest improved mixing machines, which guarantee perfect cleanliness, and baked by only skillful bakers in our modern bake shop. If you have not tried it, ask your grocer or stop our wagons which are on the streets all day.

We will also bake our usual line of Bread and Rolls which it has always been our aim to have pure, clean and wholesome.

As to cakes, would say they are made by skilled bakers, and only fresh country butter and eggs are used.

Ask for and eat Fisher's Mother's Bread.

Fisher's
Penn Street Bakery,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Central Banking Co.
MOUNT UNION, PA.

T. H. ADAMS, President
W. T. BELL, Cashier

Discount Day—Wednesday

Stockholders Individually Liable.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,
hone 102. Akers Building
503 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.
Telephone connection 8-1-60-tf

UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF HUNTINGDON.
Cor. 5th and Penn Sts.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President
J. C. HAZLETT, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier
DIRECTORS.
K. A. Lovell, J. C. Hazlett, John White, R. J Mattern, Thomas E. Africa, John Langdon and J. F. Schock.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13s.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Feb. 15, 1908

BEECH RUN.

R. W. Querry visited friends at Latta Grove on Sunday.

Elmer Foster and wife spent Sunday with Mr. Foster's parents in Smith Valley.

Mrs. Mary Querry has returned from a protracted visit with friends at Latta Grove.

Jesse E. Boring and family spent Sunday with Mrs. B's parents, David Dell and wife at Latta Grove.

There will be preaching service in the chapel next Sunday morning at 10.30 o'clock. Everybody invited.

Clair Dell and his sister, Miss Stella, visited their uncle, Adam Bagshaw and wife in Juniata township last week.

Carl, the 5-year-old son of Bruce Querry, had an ugly gash cut over the right eye a few days ago by falling against a stone.

George Miller, who had been visiting friends in the upper end of the valley, stopped with J. C. Dell's family last week while enroute to his home in Mapleton.

In an article on the war being waged in this state against tuberculosis, the Chester Times tells of results in the city of Chester and makes some good suggestions, in these words: "Chester got into the crusade early and the character of the work done at the state dispensary is sufficient proof of its efficiency. Not only are many persons helped every week, but the campaign of education on the treatment of consumption has served to disseminate knowledge of this disease so widely that even those who do not go to the dispensaries may learn how to check the ravages of consumption. Workingmen and their families are the greatest sufferers from tuberculosis and self-protection will dictate that artisans take a leading part in the effort to wipe out the malady. Churches in some other cities conduct classes for consumptives and this work should form one of the activities of religious bodies here. It is a very practical work and opens the door to reach people who often are very much in need of the kindly ministration which the church has the power to render.

The trouble with most cough remedies is that they constipate. Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup acts gently but promptly on the bowels and at the same time it stops the cough by soothing the throat and lung irritation. Children like it. Sold by Wright & Dell.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Myron McClain,

FUNERAL DIRECTOR & EMBALMER,

CASSVILLE, PA.

Caskets always in stock for Personal selection. Charges reasonable. Prompt, efficient service. Phone—Coles Valley, Eagle Foundry, People's and Saltillo lines.

Wm. T. Woods,

CARPENTER & BUILDER

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

Blueprints and specifications. Jobbing promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed. Terms reasonable.

DR. ROY E. BLACK,

DENTIST.

621 Washington Street

Huntingdon, Pa.

All branches of the profession given careful attention. Telephone connection. 2-7-06

A. W. SWOPE

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.

Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS. Notary Public

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON PA.

S. P. STUBBS,

—CARPET WEAVER.—

and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

THE ORIGINAL LAXATIVE COUGH SYRUP

KENNEDY'S LAXATIVE

CONTAINING HONEY AND TAR

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS

DESIGNS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

WM. REED & SONS, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Store Closes at 6 o'clock, except Saturdays and from 14 to 20.

One of the Best Sales of Furs and Coats

WE HAVE EVER HAD

Is Now Going on at this Store.

OUR LEADING FURRIER

As reliable a one as New York boasts, sent us about a thousand dollars worth of splendid Feck Pieces, Muffs and Setts, which we are selling at a wonderful reduction.

Every piece is reduced at least 25 per cent. some being half price.

Come and see them, at least.

ALL OUR COATS ARE NOW REDUCED

Some 25 per cent., some to half price, some even more than that.

Spring is peeping out all over the store. The new things are beautiful and worth some of your time.

These rough days are good ones for sewing. Get your materials now while the stocks are fresh and attractive.

BEAUTIFUL WASH FABRICS

In white and colored effects are scattered about in profusion. There are beautiful ginghams, seersuckers, madras, cheviots, percales, swisses, lawns, etc., and lots of fabrics with new names.

Wm. Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

WASHINGTON CITY—THE MAGNET OF THE PEOPLE.

The eyes of eighty million American people are now on Washington, the Capital of the Nation.

The wheels of the National Government are now in full motion. Congress is in session and the busy whirl of the legislative mill is intensely interesting. Many hours may be spent in the Senate or House gallery watching the legislators at work.

The other workshops of the Nation are also well worthy of a visit. The White House, the home and office of the President; the State, War, and Navy Building, with its museums and models; the Treasury Building, with its huge vaults; the Government Printing Office, the Patent Office, and the Congressional Liberty; the National Museum, the Smithsonian Intitution, the great Monument, and the new Union Station are all attractive features of the Capital City.

The splendid city with its numerous parks and statutes never loses its charms at any season.

The service of the Pennsylvania Railroad to to Washington serves a wide territory. Its trains afford a direct means of reaching the National Capital, and tickets at reasonable rates are on sale at all ticket omces.

For the especial accommodation of those desiring to visit Washington at this season of the year, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged an attractive four-day Personally Conducted Tour to leave Wilkes-Barre, Williamsport, Renovo, Altoona, Chambersburg, Lancaster, and other points in Central Pennsylvania, on Monday, March 30. Tickets, including in addition to railroad transportation, accommodations at either the Normandie Gordon, or Riggs hotels in Washington for three full days, will be sold at $15.00 from Wilkes-Barre, $14.25 from Williamsport, $15.85 from Renovo, $13.90 from Mt. Carmel, $15.40 from Aitoona, $13.00 from Chambersburg, $11.60 Lancaster, and at proportionate rotes from other points,

Detailed itineraries and full information may be obtained of Ticket Agent;

PARKER'S STORE NEWS.

Fall | Builders' Hardware | Necessities

We shan't weary you with a long story, but we want you to know we are selling all staple goods at rock-bottom prices and will meet prices on all first-class standard goods. We are not selling you something for less than cost and then catch you on something you do not know the price of to make up the loss.

THE BEST GOODS WE CAN BUY

is our motto

A few things you need for present use:

UNDERWEAR FOR CHILDREN, LADIES AND MEN

FELTS AND RUBBERS OF ALL KINDS.

WALL PAPER IN ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS

SHOES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY

A Full Line of Notions and Dry Goods—New Goods are being added to these lines this week—Come and inspect them.

Flour and Feed at Bottom Prices

Anything You Need. Come and we will Try to Suit You.

A. M. PARKER,

Cor. Main and Sherman Sts., MAPLETON, PA.

February and March Clearance Sale

IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AT

R. J. Crownovers, Saltillo, Pa.

Our entire stock of Fall and Winter lines of General Merchandise to be cleaned up at cost, and in some lines less than cost. We must have room for Spring and Summer Goods which are bought and will be shipped very soon and in order to make room we will sell these goods at prices that should interest every one. We will include in this sale Underwear, Ladies' and Children's Clothing, Gent's, Youth's and Boys' Clothing and heavy Shirts and Hosiery of all kinds, also heavy goods in dry goods and in fact all the winter goods. Messrs. and Children's Coats go at 15 per cent. off the regular psice.

Gents' $15.00 Rain Coats go at	$10.50
Gents' $15.00 Overcoots go at	$10.50
Gents' $12.00 Overcoats go at	$9.00
Gents' $9.00 Overcoats go at	$6.00
Youths' $6.50 Overcoats go at	$4.25
Youths' $5.00 Overcoats go at	$3.50
Gents' $10.00 Suits go at (Including Black and Fancy)	$6.00
Gents' $8.00 Suits go at	$5.50
Youths' $8.00 Suits go at	$5.50
Youths' $5.00 Suits go at	$3.75
Boys' $4.50 Suits go at	$2.75
Boys' $2.50 Suits go at	$1.75

All Ladies' Coats in stock go at cost. Get our prices on shoes. In Groceries we have them all at prices as low as the lowest and a number of articles lower. In this sale produce is as good as gold dollars. We have concluded to give premium tickets during this sale, redeemable in rocking chairs or beautiful pictures. $25.00 in tickets gets a rocking chair, $15.00 in tickets gets a picture. Purchases paid with produce is entitled to one-half the amount in premium tickets. Come to see us and while in the store visit 2nd and 3rd floors as well as the first. You will find something of interest on every floor. Yours for business,

R. J. CROWNOVER,

Saltillo, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

Successor to S. W. Kimmel & Sons.

THE CHOICEST CIGARS AND TOBACCO

On the market are the kinds from which our stock is selected. The following 5-cent brands speak for themselves: Dundreary, Buck, Square Deal, Wild Indian and Happy Sam. The well-known "El Galleo" brands of 10c. and 25c. cigars in stock. Popular and select brands of chewing and smoking tobacco. For pipe or cigarrette smoke Continental Cubes, Tuxedo and Old English Curve Cut.

McCorkle's — — Pool — — Parlor

Basement Floor, S. E. Corner Wright Building - - Mapleton, Penna.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

MOUNT UNION, PA

Officers

A. B. Gillam, President.
T. A. Appleby, Vice President.
G. B. M. Kepler, Cashier

Directors:

A. B. Gillam, T. A. Appleby, C. B. Bush, M. D., Frank O'Connor, C. B. Crum, R. B. Campbell, W. G. Ewing, M. W. Isenberg, W. J. Campbell, M. D.

Household individual banks furnished on application.

A general banking business done.

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Drafts issued on the principal commercial cities.

Absolute safety of investment and courteous treatment of patrons are assured to the public, whose patronage is respectfully invited.

DIED.

BOOKWALTER—At his home on Warrior Ridge, three miles from Petersburg, February 11, 1908, of stomach trouble, Abraham Bookwalter.

RABOLD—At Warriorsmark, February 10, 1908, Ralph S. Rabold, son of Mrs. Anna Rabold, aged 22 years.

L. W. ZERBY, Jeweler,

SOLID GOLD RINGS,

Penn St., HUNTINGDON, PA.

WINCHESTER

Smokeless Powder Shells

"LEADER" and "REPEATER"

The superiority of Winchester Smokeless Powder Shells is undisputed. Among intelligent shooters they stand first in popularity, records and shooting qualities. Always use them

For Field or Trap Shooting.

Ask Your Dealer For Them.

POLITICAL POT.

Governor Guild again demands the revision of the Dingley tariff.

Perry Belmont was named as one of the Democrats active in the plan to shelve Bryan.

Woodrow Wilson wrote to the anti-Bryan leaders saying he is in favor of a conservative to lead the Democratic party.

It is very evident that the feeling is growing among Democrats that Mr. Bryan may consent not to run for President.

Governor Hughes was indorsed by the New York Republican County Committee as a candidate for the Presidency.

Senator Bacon, of Georgia, told the New York World that the next Democratic platform should contain a specific declaration in favor of tariff reform.

Washington dispatches say a poll of the Kings County Republican Committee showed it would stand with Woodruff against Governor Hughes.

Signs of a bitter factional fight among New York Republicans appeared at Albany following the announcement of Governor Hughes' candidacy.

Fifty-three of the Democrats in the House of Representatives are opposed to the nomination of William Jennings Bryan for the Presidency and favor Governor Johnson, of Minnesota.

The Washington Post's poll of Republican Senators shows twenty-nine for Taft, five each for Knox and Fairbanks, two each for Hughes, Cannon and La Follette, one for Roosevelt and ten non-committal.

Returns received by the Chicago Tribune in a National straw vote, just completed, show that President Roosevelt's policies are just as heartily indorsed now by the mass of Republicans as they ever were.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Julius Kahn, the California Congressman, was for ten years a professional actor.

Dr. Felix Adler praised Governor Hughes' anti-race track betting recommendation.

William J. Rolfe, the Shakespeare scholar and critic, passed his eightieth anniversary in Cambridge, Mass.

The recent break down of Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Prime Minister of England, was undoubtedly due to overwork and the strain on his vitality.

Brand Whitlock, of Toledo, Ohio, Mayor and novelist, is afraid of germs on old paper money and insists that his salary be paid him in crisp new bills.

The Pope has created Mgr. Kennedy, rector of the American College, Titular Bishop of Adrianapolis. This is a special compliment to the United States.

President Hadley, of Yale, will complete his course in the Roosevelt lectureship at the University of Berline when he, with his family, will return to New Haven.

Probably the oldest minister of the gospel in the world is the Rev. John Shaeffer, who recently celebrated the 102d anniversary of his birth at North Benton, Ohio.

The claim of Lord Curzon of Kedleston to be a peer to sit and vote on the part of Ireland in the House of Lords was admitted, and he took the oath and his seat in the House.

Say-shen-yee—with the accent on the first syllable. This is the correct pronunciation of the family name of Count Szechenyi, who became the husband of Miss Gladys Vanderbilt.

James Wilson has been Secretary of Agriculture since March, 1897, but he has held on to his farm and his legal domicile in Tama County, Iowa. By March 4, 1909, he will have served through the terms of two Presidents—twelve years.

Famine in Lapland.

Serious famine conditions are prevalent in the iron mining district of Northern Lapland. According to a dispatch to Dagens Nyheter from Kiruna the inhabitants in the parish of Velhelmina have gone to the extreme of slaughtering dogs and cats for food to prevent starving to death.

COFFEE DRINKING
A Doctor Says It Weakens the Heart.

"In my opinion," says a well-known German physician, "no one can truthfully say that coffee agrees with him, as it has long since been proven that caffeine, contained in coffee, is an injurious, poisonous substance which weakens and degenerates the heart muscles.

"For this reason the regular use of coffee, soon or late, causes a condition of undernourishment, which leads to various kinds of organic disease.

"Convinced of this fact, I have often sought for some healthful beverage to use instead of coffee. At last I found the thing desired in Postum. Having had occasion to forbid people using coffee, whose hearts were affected, I have recommended Postum as a beverage, since it is free from all injurious or exciting substances. I know this from results in my own family, and among patients.

"Hundreds of persons who now use Postum in place of coffee are greatly benefited thereby." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

IMPROVING THE BREED OF HORSES!

—Striking cartoon drawn by Homer Davenport for the New York Evening Mail.

EMBEZZLERS BRED ON RACE TRACKS

Employers' Money and Trust Funds Used to Fill the Satchels of the Bookmakers--Trail of Crime Leads to the Betting Rings, Where Gambling Furnishes the Incentive For Theft.

THE TIDE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.
Total Defalcations Reported in the United States.

1901	$7,734,250
1902	6,933,516
1903	10,312,793
1904	10,068,971
1905	12,623,536
1906	18,883,709
1907	9,367,964

EMBEZZLEMENTS IN NEW YORK STATE.

1907	$1,476,273

New York City.—Analyses of the records of embezzlement by fidelity officers of the surety companies, the men best competent to trace these crimes to their source, disclose race track gambling as the chief cause of this form of robbery.

The figures for the past eight years have led to the acceptance of thirty-five per cent. as a moderate estimate of the proportion of embezzlements attributable to the luring into the betting rings of men who have access to other people's money.

Of the $1,476,273 embezzled in this State in 1907, $446,081, or thirty-two per cent., was traced to the fat and bulging satchels of the bookmakers, and the facts as to many of the individual embezzlements are lacking. These doubtless would increase the amount of stealing due to gambling on horse races.

USE ELECTRICITY ON SAVAGES

Novel Method Adopted by Japanese to Exterminate Formosan Head Hunters.

San Francisco.—The extermination of savage, murderous head hunters by electricity is the latest novelty introduced by the Japanese in Formosa, according to Walter Clifton, manager of a Formosan mercantile company, who arrived here recently on the Japanese liner America Maru.

"These head hunters," said Clifton, "number about one hundred thousand and infest the entire eastern coast of the island. All efforts to civilize them have failed. They recently inveigled a party of three hundred Chinese and Japanese into an ambush, on the pretence of showing some treasure, and killed all but three.

"Large bodies of troops were sent out, and now when a company of head hunters is located the place is surrounded by a wire fence. The wires are charged with electricity. The soldiers begin to shoot; the savages stampede, and then the deadly wires get those that the bullets miss."

WOULD USE JAIL INSTEAD OF FINES

Toledo Judge Gathers New Ideas by Spending Day as Common Prisoner --Determinate Sentence Not Favored.

Toledo, Ohio.—James Austin, Jr., a police judge, of Toledo, has just finished a sentence of one day in the city workhouse, imposed by himself while on the bench this week. Judge Austin has been anxious to learn from experience the exact meaning of a workhouse sentence, and arraigned himself on a technical charge of "curiosity," going to the workhouse in the patrol wagon the same as a common prisoner.

"As I stood handcuffed ready to get into the patrol wagon with the crowd of Market Square loafers making fun of me and of my situation," he said, after his experience, "I was simply enduring what I had seen many a poor victim have to suffer in days gone by. The time I spent in my own society in the cell has rectified my former views of time, for I know there are more than sixty minutes in an hour when you spend that hour in a cell, with nothing to smoke, chew, drink, read or write, and only the slant of the shadows in the cell to let you know what time it is. I found our workhouse well warmed and scrupulously clean, the food wholesome and the discipline firm but kind.

All Cheerful.

"I was impressed with the uniform cheerfulness of the inmates; it reminded me of the happiness of irresponsible children," he continued. "When we went out to cut ice the chosen men obeyed, but did not seem to go with alacrity. The thoughts of the prisoners seemed centred on getting out. They did not appear to be anxious for work. In fact, in the winter time our workhouse is a misnomer, through no fault of the officials. It is our loafing place, our harbor and haven of rest for the derelict of society.

"If all the workhouses are conducted on the humane principles of the Toledo workhouse a workhouse sentence is not a harsh punishment. Time is the only thing we have in common, and I have the conviction that the equitable punishment for crime would be the abolition of fines and the imposing of imprisonment under the indeterminate sentence. Let the time for liberty depend upon the reformation of the prisoner.

Desire For Freedom Helps.

"The strong natural desire for freedom will give the incentive and furnish the hope for the desired reformation. It is rank folly to throw into a common prison the first offender, the vagrant, the drunkard and the hardened and confirmed criminal and expect a reformation. Your rotten apples will taint your whole barrel.

"In the workhouse I saw many men who were warmer, better fed and freer from care; in brief, better off than many an honest, poor man of family outside out of work and dependent upon a niggardly public charity for his support. I would not be less humane to the prisoner, but I would be more generous to the man who is willing to suffer and remain honest.

"The workhouse should have separate departments, the inmates classified and the different grades kept apart from one another. All should have to work. Promotion from a lower to a better grade should be made for good conduct, satisfactory work and proven betterment. Increase the privileges as the prisoner ascends in grade and at the end have your work farm and manual training department. Turn your prisoner out into the world able to do some honest work, get him a place to work or see that he has the means to live an honest life till he obtains employment and the great problem and danger of society, the recidivist, the constantly recurring criminal, will be in process of a rational solution."

STARCH EXPLODES, KILLS FIVE

Four Workmen and a Merchant Are Victims at Providence.

Mysterious Accident Wrecks a Factory and Makes an Odd Spectacle—Probable Cause.

Providence, R. I. — Five persons were killed by the explosion of a mixer in the starch factory of C. S. Tanner here. The building was badly wrecked by the explosion and fire following completed the work of destruction. The dead are: A. L. Chase, Richard Gomes, John Dautt and two workmen known only as Mike and Tony.

The starch factory was an old brick structure of three stories. The exact cause of the explosion remains to be determined. Mr. Tanner intimated that it may have been due to a spark from defective electric wiring, igniting the starch mixture prematurely.

The explosion tore away a great hole in the centre of the building and carried away the larger part of the roof. There was an upward rush of smoke, flames and a fine powder, which looked like a white cloud, and through this could be seen portions of timbers and bricks falling within the building, and outside its walls as well.

The house of Hose Company No. 2, in the rear of the starch factory, was slightly damaged, and so much debris was piled about the door that it was fifteen minutes before the firemen could get out to fight the fire.

The property loss due to the explosion and fire will probably not exceed $10,000.

BANK ROBBERS GET $23,000

And Escape, After Wrecking Building and Rousing Whole Town.

Rich Hill, Mo.—Stealing $23,000 in cash after dynamiting and wrecking the $9000 building of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank in this city, five robbers, all heavily armed, terrorized the citizens and after exchanging shots with the Sheriff's posse escaped to the rough country south of here.

No one was injured by either the shots or the explosion.

A terrific roar caused by the dynamiting of the vault of the bank awoke the town half an hour after midnight. The population hurried to the two-story brick bank building in the centre of the city. Many persons arrived in time to see the robbers ride away.

Cashier J. W. Jamison said that all the cash in the bank had been stolen by the robbers. The bank building was completely wrecked and many neighboring buildings were damaged by the explosion.

The Sheriff of the county organized a posse, but as the robbers got a good start there is little prospect of their being overtaken soon. The rough country to the south of the city affords a good refuge for the robbers.

SAYS 175,000 ARE OUT OF WORK.

Chairman of a New York Union Meeting Gives Surprising Figures.

New York City.—In response to a call issued a week ago by a committee of men in various trades a meeting of representatives from more than 200 unions was held at the Labor Temple, Eighty-fourth street between Second and Third avenues, to hear reports as to the number of unemployed workers in New York.

After each delegate had reported the chairman figured out that about 175,000 were idle in this city. The figures were considered extravagant by some of the delegates, but the chairman insisted that he was right. The reports were then made in another form and the meeting decided that from fifty to sixty per cent. of the mechanics were idle.

JEROME SUPERSEDED.

Hughes Designates Attorney-General Jackson to Present Evidence.

Albany, N. Y.—Governor Hughes has designated Attorney-General Jackson to appear in person or by deputy before the Supreme Court of New York to present the so-called "Ice Trust" cases to the Grand Jury. The point which the jury must decide is whether or not certain contracts made by the officials and agents of the American Ice Company constitute a criminal action.

The Governor's action is taken in response to the request of the Attorney-General, who informed the Governor that in his opinion a crime had been committed, and that District Attorney Jerome had failed to present the documentary evidence to the Grand Jury.

JAIL FOR SLOCUM'S CAPTAIN.

Van Schaick's Ten-Year Sentence Upheld on Appeal.

New York City.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Judges Lacombe, Coxe and Ward sitting, affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court holding William H. Van Schaick, seventy years old, captain of the excursion steamer General Slocum, guilty of criminal negligence on the occasion of the burning of the steamer in the East River on June 15, 1904, when nearly 1000 lives were lost. Captain Van Schaick was found guilty in the Circuit Court on January 27, 1906, and the same day was sentenced to ten years in Sing Sing. He was subsequently released on $10,000 bail pending the appeal.

This woman says Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved her life. Read her letter.

Mrs. T. C. Willadsen, of Manning, Iowa, writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I can truly say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved my life, and I cannot express my gratitude to you in words. For years I suffered with the worst forms of female complaints, continually doctoring and spending lots of money for medicine without help. I wrote you for advice, followed it as directed, and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has restored me to perfect health. Had it not been for you I should have been in my grave to-day. I wish every suffering woman would try it."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Circumstantial Evidence.

The taking of a full grown frog from a water meter in Bath has raised serious doubts as to the efficiency of the local filtration system. —Kennebec Journal.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

S. A. Rubber.

It is estimated that South America furnishes about sixty-three per cent. of the world's supply of India rubber. —Engineer.

What Causes Headache.

From October to May, Colds are the most frequent cause of Headaches. Laxative Bromo Quinine removes cause. E. W. Grove on box. 25c.

The body of the philosopher Kant is to be transferred to the Fuerstengruft of the cathedral in Koenigsberg. N.Y.—8

If You Suffer From Asthma

or Bronchitis get immediate relief by using Brown's Bronchial Troches. Contain no harmful drugs.

An all-night theatre is planned for London.

Onions, Onions, Onions.

600 bu. of Salzer's Red Globe Onion per acre at 80c a bu. brings $480.00. That pays.

$950.00 from 3 acres Salzer's Morning Star Cucumber is well worth taking along.

640 bu. Salzer's 12 Podder Earliest and Best Pea sold in the green state at $1.50 a bu. makes $960.00 per acre. Such yields Salzer's pedigree vegetables stand for.

FOR 12c

and this notice the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., in order to gain 250,000 new customers during 1908, will mail you free their great plant and seed catalog together with

1 pkg. "Quick Quick" Carrot	$ .10
1 pkg. Earliest Ripe Cabbage	.10
1 pkg. Earliest Emerald Cucumber	.15
1 pkg. La Crosse Market Lettuce	.15
1 pkg. Early Dinner Onion	.10
1 pkg. Strawberry Muskmelon	.15
1 pkg. Thirteen Day Radish	.10
1,000 kernels gloriously beautiful flower seed	.15
Total	$1.00

Above is sufficient seed to grow 35 bu. of rarest vegetables and thousands of brilliant flowers and all is mailed to you

POSTPAID FOR 12c,

or if you send 16c, we will add a package of Berliner Earliest Cauliflower. John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis. A. C. L.

There are always 1,500,000 people afloat on the seas of the world.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days.

Pazo Ointment is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

In Prussia only 6497 of 100,000 attempts at suicide were successful.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Given plenty of water a horse can subsist twenty-five days without food.

Truth and Quality

appeal to the Well-Informed in every walk of life and are essential to permanent success and creditable standing. Accordingly, it is not claimed that Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is the only remedy of known value, but one of many reasons why it is the best of personal and family laxatives is the fact that it cleanses, sweetens and relieves the internal organs on which it acts without any debilitating after effects and without having to increase the quantity from time to time.

It acts pleasantly and naturally and truly as a laxative, and its component parts are known to and approved by physicians, as it is free from all objectionable substances. To get its beneficial effects always purchase the genuine—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists.

100 LOTS FREE.

Opening sale of our Ocean Heights, N. J., water front lots, right across from Atlantic City; will positively be one of the leading summer resorts inside of two years; we only require $5, which pays for acknowledging the deed; upon receipt of $5 cash or money order we will immediately send you a full warranted deed; positively no more than one lot to each person.

KLINE REALTY & IMPROVEMENT CO.,
132 Nassau Street, - New York City.

An orange tree has been known to produce 15,000 fruit at one crop.

BABY CRIED AND SCRATCHED

All the Time—Was Covered with Torturing Eczema—Doctor Said Sores Would Last for Years—Perfect Cure by Cuticura.

"My baby niece was suffering from that terrible torture, eczema. It was all over her body, but the worst was on her face and hands. She cried and scratched all the time and could not sleep night or day from the scratching. I had her under the doctor's care for a year and a half and he seemed to do her no good. I took her to the best doctor in the city and he said that she would have the sores until she was six years old. But if I had depended on the doctor my baby would have lost her mind and died from the want of aid. But I used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and she was cured in three months. Alice L. Dowell, 4769 Easton Ave., St. Louis, Mo., May 2 and 20, 1907."

Lamps cause 500 fires in a year in London; gas, 219; chimneys, 179.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. At druggists.

Japan exports large quantities of mushrooms.

Why not the Natural laxative, Garfield Tea? It's Pure, Mild and Potent. Made of Herbs. Write for samples. Garfield Tea Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The United States Government and that of Canada are resurveying the boundary lines between the latter country and ours as far east as Vermont. Many of the marks had disappeared.

Only One "Bromo Quinine"
That is Laxative Bromo Quinine. Look for the signature of E. W. Grove. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

Graceful Walkers.

Parisians pay more attention to walking than we do. The gait of our women always distressed the French visitor to our capital, and we must fain acknowledge that the average English woman does not walk with grace.—Lady's Pictorial.

POLICE JUDGE WILLS

Will Gladly Answer the Questions of Any Inquirer.

It is a generous offer that Police Judge J. H. Wills, of Cloverport, Ky., makes to sufferers from backache, kidney and bladder ills. Judge Wills knows the value of Doan's Kidney Pills and will answer the questions of any sufferer who writes to him. The Judge says: "I take pleasure in recommending Doan's Kidney Pills to persons suffering from kidney disorders, backache, etc. It is the best remedy I have ever known and I will gladly answer any questions about it."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Sphinx and the Infinite.

I can imagine the most determined atheist looking at the Sphinx and, in a flash, not merely believing, but feeling that he had before him proof of the life of the soul beyond the grave, of the life of the soul of Khufu beyond the tomb of his pyramid. Always as you return to the Sphinx you wonder at it more, you adore more strangely its repose, you steep yourself more intimately in the aloof peace that seems to emanate from it as light emanates from the sun. And as you look on it at last perhaps you understand the infinite; you understand where is the bourne to which the finite flows with all its greatness, as the great Nile flows beyond the Victoria Nyanza to the sea. —From Robert Hichens' "The Spell of Egypt," in the Century.

Brief News BY WIRE

WASHINGTON.

President Roosevelt sent to the Senate the nomination of Louis A. Coolidge, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The Interstate Commerce Commission announced that the "nine hour law" could not be suspended except in particular cases.

President Roosevelt asked Congress to pass laws protecting official messages sent by wireless telegraph.

It was stated that President Roosevelt will make no more public addresses until after the close of the political campaign.

Rear-Admiral Seth M. Ackley, U. S. N., retired, died, aged sixty-two years. He was born in Nantucket, Mass., and entered the navy in 1862.

President Roosevelt pronounced "false and malicious" the charge that he had been using Federal patronage to promote the Presidential candidacy of Secretary Taft.

Senator Foraker read correspondence regarding the appointment of an Ohio postmaster and charged the President with trying to force support for Mr. Taft in Ohio.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The City Council of Havana has resolved to abolish the taxes on theatres when plays by Cuban authors are presented and to permit the municipal band to play on such occasions.

La Lucha, the Liberal organ, says it is convinced that Washington will devise new measures to guarantee Cuban stability.

The insular police seized 60,000 cartridges on the schooner King Edward VII. in the harbor at Mayaguez, P. R. The contraband of war was desined for Santo Domingo.

The Assembly, at Manila, unseated Dominador Gomez by a vote of 40 to 35. The vote was the culmination of a series of sensational sittings. Gomez, a labor and anti-American agitator, was elected from Manila.

DOMESTIC.

The American ship Emily Reed foundered off the coast of Oregon. Twelve lives were lost.

Andrew Carnegie has offered $50,000 to Morgan College, of Baltimore, for the education of colored youth, if the officers raise another $50,000.

John G. Grant, a pressman, crazed by the grip, leaped from the Brooklyn Bridge, New York City. His life was saved in St. Gregory's Hospital.

George H. Norman, who took Admiral Cervera off the burning flagship Infanta Maria Teresa at the Battle of Santiago, died at Brookline, Mass.

Alfred Stieglitz, one of the best known amateur photographers in the world, was expelled from the Camera Club, New York City.

William B. Ridgely is to become president of the reorganized National Bank of Commerce, of Kansas City, and Lawrence O. Murray, Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor, is to succeed him as Controller of the Currency.

A vote of 270 to 200 by principal public school teachers of New York City favored giving corporal punishment to naughty school children.

Heinrich Conried resigned as director of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, and Julio Gatti-Casazzo was selected to fill his place.

A dispute on business led to the killing of A. H. Cline by Luke Banner at Elk Park, N. C.

At Cleveland, Ohio, Fred Wigle, an actor, shot and killed his wife, Maud, and committed suicide.

At Boston, James H. Lehnemann, of Brookline, head of the band who smuggle Chinese into New England, was sentenced to four months in the East Cambridge jail.

The Illinois Tax Reform Association wants an injunction to prevent Cook County from accepting $1,000,000 from the Marshall Field estate for back taxes, instead of the full amount.

Reprimanded for shirking work, George Benscusch, a prisoner in the workhouse at Cincinnati, attacked Guard John Devens, who shot him dead.

Secretary Taft, speaking at Kansas City before the Association of Young Republicans of Missouri, defended President Roosevelt's attitude toward the trusts.

FOREIGN.

One hundred and seventy Japanese immigrants were detained at Victoria, B. C.

Six bronze tablets in memory of American soldiers and sailors were unveiled at Tien-Tsin, China.

The Chinese are alarmed at the tone of the Japanese publicists and press, the annexation of Manchuria being openly advocated.

At Lisbon, Portugal, King Manuel formally took up court life when he received deputations from several associations, who assured him of their sympathy and support.

In London Carl von Veitheim, naturalized American, who posed as a baron, was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude, having been convicted of attempting to blackmail a wealthy financier out of $80,000.

Queen Wilhemina has approved of the new Dutch Cabinet under the leadership of Deputy Heemskirk.

CHAS. W. MORSE ARRESTED

Taken From Steamer Arriving at New York From Europe.

Wall Street Operator and Ice Trust Magnate Gives Bail to Keep Out of Jail.

New York City.—Charles W. Morse, promoter, whose command of capital in juggling ice stock and organizing a monopoly of coastwise steamship lines, in addition to controlling a chain of banks, made him one of the most striking figures in Wall Street, has returned from Europe. Scarcely had he come within the State limits when he was arrested by detectives on a bench warrant charging grand larceny. Treated like a criminal who might attempt to escape, Morse was kept constantly in sight from the moment the steamship passed up from Quarantine until he had given bail of $20,000 on two indictments in the home of Supreme Court Justice Dowling.

Great was the fall of the financier who a year ago was respected as one of the most astute financiers in Wall Street, and who, though small of stature, was considered a giant in schemes of finance. Morse was seized the instant he was withir State jurisdiction and held.

District Attorney Jerome would not yield a point to Morse's counsel, and the indicted man was compelled to go through the regular routine of the person charged with a crime. Arrested on the steamship, he was taken through streets in his own automobile and had to give bail before he had the privilege of meeting his son and his wife in privacy. Greater humiliation, except imprisonment, hardly could be imagined for a man whose wealth a year ago was estimated at $20,000,000, and who is now considered hardly able to pay his debts.

The arrest was a severe blow upon Morse, a gambler in stocks, a man ready for any daring in a business venture. Though he knew he had been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury twice on different phases of the same transaction, he had not expected to be arrested. His counsel had tried hard to obtain the consent of Jerome to present their client in court and thus permit him to land in peace and without notoriety, but Jerome had replied that the public interests demanded that Morse be arrested. Though Morse had schooled himself to take every success and every failure without a quiver, the unexpectedness of his arrest for a few moments unnerved him. He fumbled the warrant that Lieutenant Beery put in his hand. It seemed he would be taken from the ship before it reached its dock. Freed of that doubt he began to regain his assurance and his old air of sternness.

WEALTHY MAN A BURGLAR.

Admits Robbing at Alton, Ill., Through a Desire to Steal.

Alton, Ill.—Pacing his cell in the city jail building, Henry Schuelle, a wealthy and respected building contractor, in custody on a charge of burglary, confessed that for years he had been robbing the stores of his neighbors at night. He knew he was doing wrong, but had been unable to overcome the desire to steal.

The dual life of Schuelle was revealed by Jeremiah Kennedy, owner of a dairy and cigar store, a friend and neighbor of Schuelle, who caught Schuelle in the store at night. Schuelle said he would gloat over the stolen goods for a day or two and would then burn them or throw them away.

EX-GOV. VOORHEES INDICTED.

Charge of Perjury Based on Bankers' Life Report.

New York City.—Foster M. Voorhees, ex-Governor of New Jersey, and Frank G. Combes were indicted by the special Grand Jury which has been investigating banking cases. Mr. Voorhees was president of the Bankers' Life Insurance Company, which got into trouble two years or so ago, and Mr. Combes was secretary. Both were indicted for perjury in submitting a false report to the State Superintendent of Insurance. The investigation was taken up on the report of Superintendent of the Department of Insurance Kelsey, who called the attention of the District Attorney to the affairs of the company.

MISUSED HIS COMPANY'S FUNDS.

Telephone Co. Says Its Treasurer Got Loans on $150,000 of Stock.

New York City.—Henry Sanger Snow resigned as treasurer of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company because of alleged irregularities committed by him in the conduct of his office. The amount involved is about $150,000. The irregularities consisted in the use by Mr. Snow of stocks and bonds belonging to the company. He used the securities, it is alleged, as collateral for loans with which to carry on stock operations. The market went against him and he was unable to take up the loans and release the securities.

ONLY EDUCATED IMMIGRANTS.

British Columbia Adopts the "Natal" Act With Immediate Effect.

Vancouver, B. C.—The re-enacted Natal act was signed by the Lieutenant-Governor. The act will be enforced immediately and all immigrants to British Columbia will be compelled to pass an educational test.

PERUNA EDITORIAL NO. I.

Dr. Hartman is now offering Peruna to the public as a regular pharmaceutical product. It is just as ethical as any compound put up for the medical profession. No straining of medical ethics can find any fault with it. **THE PRINCIPAL ACTIVE INGREDIENTS** are prominently incorporated in the label on the bottle, that the people may know that the claims made for Peruna have a true justification.

The only departure we shall make from medical ethics in the conduct of Peruna affairs in the future, is the fact that we shall continue to advertise and sell our product **TO THE PEOPLE.**

If we would agree to sell to doctors only, to advertise for doctors only, then the medical fraternity would be obliged to recognize Peruna as being entirely within their approval.

BUT WE SHALL NOT DO THIS.

We shall continue to offer Peruna to the people. We shall continue to convey to the people our claims for Peruna as a household remedy. We shall continue to supply the people with free literature, teaching them how to use our medicine, teaching them how to avoid disease, teaching them many things of benefit to the home. We shall continue to do this, whether the medical profession like it or not.

We are proposing from this time on to take the public into our confidence. Notwithstanding that some imitators and substitutors will be attempting to put up something which they consider just as good as Peruna, we are going to draw aside the veil of secrecy and allow any one who chooses to know exactly **OF WHAT PERUNA IS COMPOSED.**

This ought to disarm all honest criticism. We expect, however, that criticism will continue. On some pretext or other those who are envious of the success of Peruna will continue to find fault. But we are determined to give such people no just complaint. **PERUNA IS A GREAT MEDICINE.**

People Who Object to Liquid Medicines Can Now Secure Peruna Tablets.

It has become a household word in millions of homes. Our faith in the remedy is stronger than ever. Every year we expect to establish new plants in foreign lands until the people of all the world are supplied with this valuable household remedy.

WE CLAIM PERUNA TO BE A CATARRH REMEDY. Buy a bottle and try it. If it helps you, be honest and acknowledge that it has helped you.

If you want us to we will publish your statement exactly as you furnish it to us. We will add no words, take away no words. If you wish us to we will publish your portrait in connection with it. We will not do this without your written request, without your entire consent.

Peruna has cured thousands of people of chronic catarrh, in many phases and locations. At least, that is what the people say to us, through unsolicited testimonials. Peruna will cure many thousand more, in spite of fabricated slanders to the contrary.

WE GUARANTEE EVERY BOTTLE OF PERUNA TO CONTAIN THE INGREDIENTS PRINTED ON THE LABEL.

We guarantee that every testimonial we use is absolutely true—in the exact language of the testifier.

We guarantee that every photograph published is the photograph of the person whose name it bears, that every word of every testimonial was authorized by the hand that signed it.

We are determined to beat our opponents by being fairer than they are, by dealing squarer than they dare to. We are determined to meet falsehood with truth, duplicity with candor, insincerity with sincerity.

We know that the users of Peruna will appreciate our stand. We believe that the dealers in Peruna will applaud our course. We expect even our opponents will be obliged to acknowledge finally that Peruna is not only an honest and useful remedy, but one of the **GREATEST HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES ON THE CONTINENT.**

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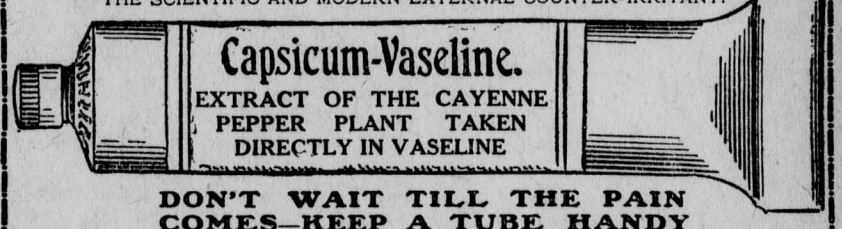
THE SCIENTIFIC AND MODERN EXTERNAL COUNTER-IRRITANT.



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A substitute for and superior to mustard or any other plaster and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain-allaying and curative qualities of the article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve Headache and Sciatica. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all Rheumatic, Neuralgic and Gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household and for children. Once used no family will be without it. Many people say "it is the best of all your preparations." Accept no preparation of vaseline unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

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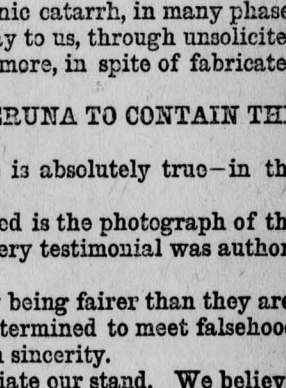

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USED THE WORLD OVER TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Always remember the full name. Look for this signature on every box. 25c. *E. W. Grove*

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Feb. 23, 1908.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic.—The foreign mission work of our denomination; a survey.—Rom. x, 8-15.

The argument of Paul the apostle to the gentiles in this portion of his greatest epistle is clearly in favor of foreign missions. In the opening part of the chapter he expresses his deep interest in the salvation of his countrymen. "Brethren, my heart's desire and prayer to God for Israel is that they might be saved." He then goes on to show that the salvation of the soul may be accomplished through faith in Christ and confession of Christ, and, since salvation is "to every one who believeth," it is equally efficient both for the Jew and the Greek. "There is no difference between the Jew and the Greek, for the same Lord over all is rich unto all that call upon Him, for whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved." But the Greek or gentile world had not had the opportunity of believing on Christ and calling upon Him because they had not heard of Him; hence arises his series of questions, ending with "How shall they hear without a preacher?" and again, "How shall they preach except they be sent?"—sent of God through His church. God calls missionaries to their work, but the church, at least today, must send them to their places of labor and support them in their work.

The plain duty of the church, therefore, is to send missionaries unto the foreign as well as to the home field. Up until a little over a century ago the modern church neglected this plain duty, but then the modern movement in foreign missions began. It began, like most successful movements, in "the day of small things." Those who were in favor of the worldwide movement were few in number compared to those who were opposed to it. The difficulties in the way were almost insurmountable. Some countries were closed to the entrance of Christian missionaries. The difficulties and dangers of travel to distant shores can scarcely be appreciated today, when the Atlantic is crossed in a little over five days and a trip around the entire world is no longer a novelty. Months were required for communications between home and foreign lands. It required stout hearts in those days to undertake such arduous toils and labors, to make such sacrifices and to run the risks of treacherous climates, deadly diseases and frequent native opposition and persecution. But God picked His men, His disciples sent them, and the result today is that every country and clime is open to the gospel messengers. In every land "the gospel's joyful sound" has been heard, and every great Christian denomination is putting forth tremendous efforts to win the world for Christ.

In the early years of this great movement much confusion and lack of progress resulted from the overlapping of denominational labors. Indeed, until very recent years this was sadly the case. But today the world is practically divided among the various Christian denominations, and even where they occupy the same fields co-operation and not competition exists. Denominational differences are minimized, and the aim of all is that all men everywhere may hear the gospel and through hearing believe in Christ and, believing in Him, call upon Him and be saved.

This modern arrangement of foreign mission work makes it possible for the members of each denomination to become familiar with the work of its denomination. Christian Endeavorers especially should be thoroughly posted upon all subjects concerning the missionary fields and laborers of its church. In such a meeting as the topic suggests the various fields should be reviewed in connection with the names and the lives of the missionaries and the features of their work surveyed, such as evangelistic, educational and medical work. To know all that is being done by the entire church may be impossible, but no intelligent Endeavorer need lack full information concerning his own denomination's work. Such information will inspire a new interest in and zeal for missions. It will make our prayers more definite and therefore more prevailing before God. It will increase our gifts to missions through our denominational agencies, and it is through these that we should give to this great cause. Moreover, it will increase our joy in giving and multiply the blessings that return to us as a result of our efforts to win the world for Christ.

BIBLE READINGS.

Isa. lii, 7; Nah. i, 15; Ps. lxxii; I Chron. xxix, 2, 3, 14, 16; Matt. x, 1-8; xxviii 19, 20; Acts i, 8; xiii, 1-3; John iii, 16.

Conventioning In Brazil.

Dr. Francis E. Clark, writing about his trip of 1,000 miles in Brazil, says:

"At many stations companies of Endeavorers would be waiting to give us the Brazilian hug and to wish us all manner of blessings in their soft, melodious Portuguese. Some of these Endeavorers went on with us to Jahu, so that when we arrived there toward evening the convention was at once organized and was soon in full swing.

"I was much surprised to see over the door of the Presbyterian church the Christian Endeavor monogram in electric lights, red and white, and for a moment had to rub my eyes to see whether I was in North America or South America. Here is a land where half a century ago Protestantism was unknown and where a quarter of a century ago its missionaries were persecuted almost unto death, a point far back from the centers of population where now a Christian Endeavor convention could be carried on with as much enthusiasm and dignity as in Essex county (Massachusetts and New Jersey), and British Endeavorers know all about Essex.

"Here was a district convention in the heart of Brazil which attracted as much attention as any similar gathering would do in Great Britain or the United States; perhaps more. The two daily papers gave large space to it. One of them occupied almost all of its front page with the programme. The leading political leaders of both parties, though Roman Catholics, attended almost all the services, and the mayor of the city called upon us and expressed his great interest in the meetings.

"It was a genuine Christian Endeavor convention too. None of our principles or leading features was ignored or forgotten. The prayer meeting, the committees, the pledge, the interdenominational fellowship, were all made prominent, and our friends in Jahu evidently knew the spirit as well as the form of Christian Endeavor."

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Feb. 23: "The power house of faith." "If thou canst believe, all things are possible to him that believeth."

By REV. WALTER J. YATES, D. D.

Passages for reference—Mark xi, 20-25; Hom. iv, 1-9.

Faith is not foolishness, nor is it even remotely related to it. It is not even credulity. It is not independent of evidence, as some have seemed to think, nor is it ever irrational. The idea some have entertained that the holding to an absurdity was a sign of great faith has no basis in the Christian Scriptures and should have no place in Christian thought. Faith does not and cannot make the incredible to be credible, the irrational to be reasonable. Nor can either one ever become matter of faith.

Faith is assurance of a fact. It is more than intellectual assent to the truthfulness of an idea. It is confidence in its accuracy. It has an element of feeling in it, of personal warmth of emotion toward it. But there is still more than this to faith. There is in it a distinct element of personal choosing. There is evidence which appeals to the whole man—intellect, sensibility and will. It may not be sufficient to convince another, but it does appeal efficiently to this one.

This is not nearly as mysterious as many would have us think. Most of our knowledge is not such as will admit of true demonstration, yet we are not less certain of it on that account. We believe vastly more than we can prove. Nearly all of the higher things of our nature are subjects of faith rather than of demonstrable certainty. The realm of personal life is particularly the sphere of faith. Who ever thought of asking a demonstration of love, as one would perform a mathematical problem? We take it on trust.

Religion in its true nature is loving confidence in God. This is far from mere intellectual assent to the truth of any doctrine or system of truth. It has a basis in some sort of knowledge of God and self and the world. Abram had a very definite idea of God and of his own relation to God and His world. Very likely he did not greatly differ in this respect from many others around him, except in one small particular. He had a glimpse of a truth which others did not see and so might be called a seer among men. He thought of God as a friend. Does that seem a small difference? It had mighty consequences.

He not only thought. He felt also. He felt that God was a friend, and then he felt friendly toward God. This being so, he went a little further. He put all to the touch of that thought and feeling. He ventured all, risked all. What he knew to be God's thought he accepted as true, was glad in it and acted upon it unwaveringly.

Did God say get away from native land into a strange land? He went, believing God would lead him and take care of him. That was faith. Did God promise him an heir, a son, when it seemed unnatural? He did not pit his ignorance of nature against God's knowledge, as so many now do, but in his simplicity believed God could do as He promised and just expected the son and was not surprised when he was given.

When God demanded the sacrifice of that same son he did not withhold him, but believed God could raise him from the dead if necessary to keep His word and purpose. In fact, the faith of Abraham was a childlike confidence in God which led him into simple obedience to His commands.

"Have faith in God," not so you can curse some barren fig tree, but so you can heave mountains of evil into oceans of oblivion. Have faith so you may discover new truths of God, as have all the prophets through all the ages, so your heart may rejoice and all your powers may do His bidding.

Preparing For Heaven.

The good are preparing for heaven. No one goes home on earth who cares nothing for home, takes no thought for it, does not plan with ardent longing for the homecoming. The very life good people live on earth is a preparation for heaven and an unfitting of them for any other future. Each soul will go "to his own place." There is a legend of an Indian chieftain who, migrating with his tribe, journeyed over high mountains and through dismal swamps and at last, having reached a valley fair to behold and good to dwell in, threw down his burdens, exclaiming, "Alabama!" meaning "Here we rest." The true Christian is journeying toward the real "Alabama," the valley home of the redeemed, where they lay down their burdens and rest. "They rest from their labors, and their works do follow them." There is such a "home of the soul."—Rev. G. B. F. Hallock, D. D.

Best of Chances.

The best chance in the world to be something and to do something is in the Christian life. There never are too many people trying, in the first place. There is room not only at the top, but at the bottom and all the way up. There are constant promotion and sure reward. Nobody is ever turned away, and nobody ever gets too old to hold his place. It is a career that brings out all the best possibilities and satisfies the highest ambitions of the worker.—Forward.

The Keystone President.

The Pennsylvania state union has had many genial, hustling presidents in the twenty odd years of its history, but probably none more enthusiastic

REV. DR. R. G. BANNEN.

in the work than Rev. R. G. Bannen, D. D., of Williamsport, Pa., who is now serving for his first term.

Dr. Bannen was one of the state's delegates to the Seattle convention, and under his leadership the Keystone State was well at the front in all the activities of that great gathering.

Rainy Days.

Does it rain today? Is it dark and gloomy? That is all right. There must be some stormy days. Tomorrow the clouds will have a silvery lining or disappear entirely. Does the sun shine? Enjoy the sunshine. Tomorrow may be bright also. Are you well? Enjoy your health and use it to the best advantage. Are you ill? Then it is a day in which to be patient and endure cheerfully. Are you free from trouble? Then it is a thanksgiving day. Are you carrying heavy burdens for yourself or others? Then it is a day for rolling off your burdens at the foot of the cross.—Louise Heywood.

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Everything taken into the stomach should be digested fully within a certain time. When you feel that your stomach is not in good order, that the food you have eaten is not being digested, take a good, natural digestant that will do the

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Use DeWitt's Little Early Risers, pleasant little pills. They are easy to take. Sold by Wright & Dell.

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The laughter of life is its sunshine, and this would be a dull old world without some happy natures to lighten the pathway of those that plod away in sorrow.